

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

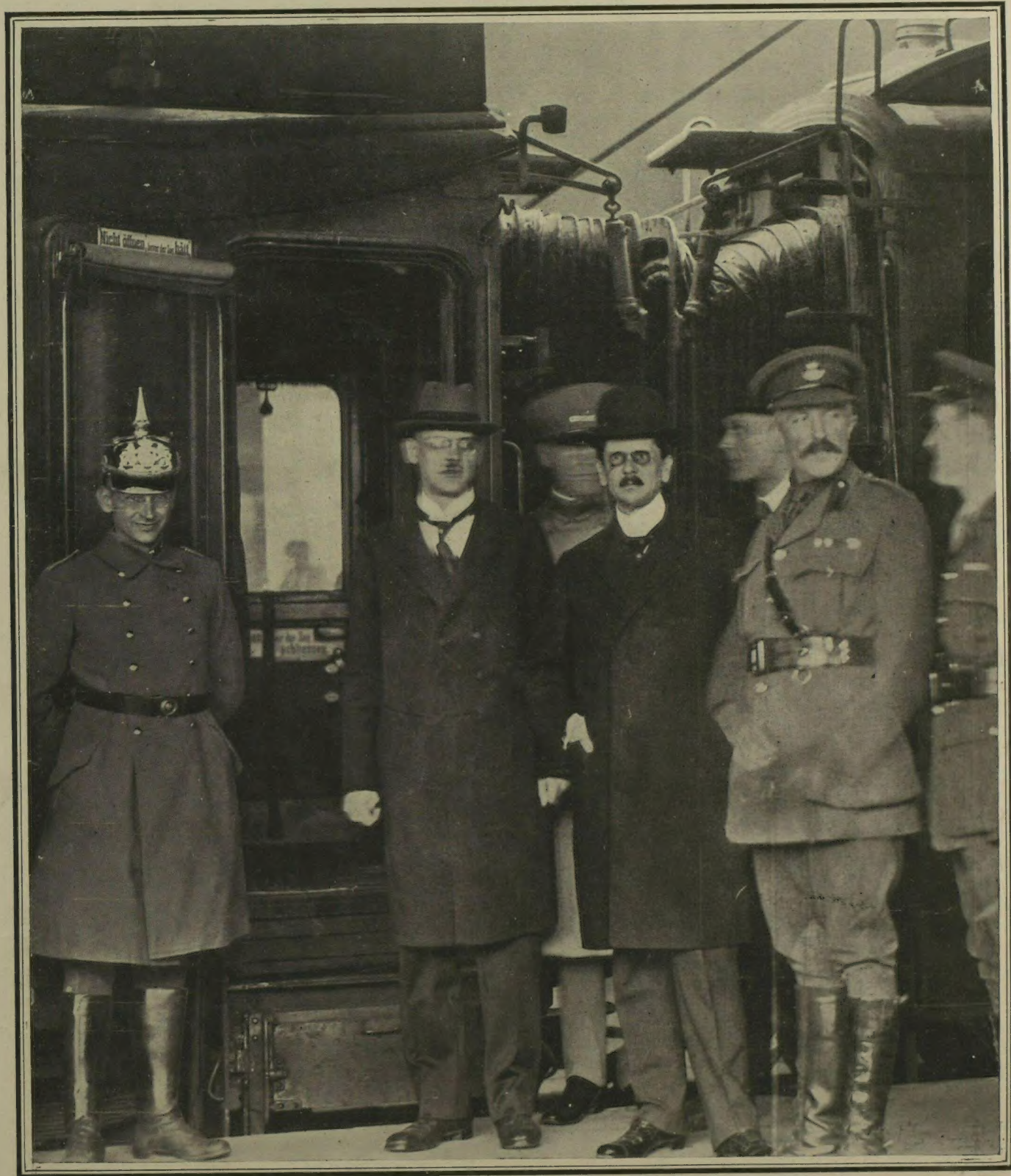
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No. 4185. VOL. CLV

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1919.

ONE SHILLING.

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THE GERMAN SIGNATORIES TO THE PEACE TREATY: HERR BELL, MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (LEFT) AND HERR HERMANN MÜLLER, FOREIGN MINISTER, AT COLOGNE STATION ON THEIR WAY TO VERSAILLES.

The Peace Treaty was signed on behalf of Germany by Herr Bell, Minister of Communications, and Herr Hermann Müller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Bauer Cabinet. They were the first two to affix their signatures to the document, and they did so in silence, making no speech during the proceedings. They issued a joint statement, however, to the Press in which they said: "We are signing without mental reservation, and what we are signing we will carry out. The German people will use every means in their

attempt to meet the terms of the Treaty. We believe the Entente will, in their own interests, find it necessary to change some of the terms, which they will come to see are impossible of execution. We believe the Entente will not insist on the handing over the Kaiser and other high officials. The Central Government will not assist any on Poland. Germany will make every effort to prove herself worthy of entrance into the League of Nations."

SIGNING THE PEACE TREATY: THE HISTORIC SCENE AT VERSAILLES ON JUNE 28, 1919.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.



WHERE THE GERMAN EMPIRE WAS PROCLAIMED! M. CLEMENCEAU

The Peace Treaty between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany was signed on Saturday, June 28, in the Galerie des Glaces at Versailles—in the very room in which the German Empire was proclaimed. "This formal act," said the King afterwards, "brings to its concluding stages the terrible war which has devastated Europe, and distracted the world. It manifests the victory of the ideal of freedom and liberty for which we have made untold sacrifice. I share my people's joy and thanksgiving, and earnestly pray that the coming years of peace may bring to them ever-increasing happiness and prosperity. The German Delegates were the first to sign. Then followed the representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers, with the

SIGNING THE TREATY, IN THE GALERIE DES GLACES, VERSAILLES.

exception of China. Before the signing, M. Clemenceau said: "An agreement has been reached between the Governments of the Allied and Associated Powers and the German Government. The text which is going to be presented to you for your signature is the same which has been distributed to the German plenipotentiaries. Signatures are going to be exchanged. They constitute an irrevocable undertaking to carry out loyally and faithfully and in their entirety all the terms of the Treaty. In these conditions I have the honour to invite the Delegates of the Government of the German Empire to come and give us their signature."

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

VICTORY BONDS & DEATH DUTIES.

THE British nation is a slow starter but a good finisher, and there are welcome indications all over the country that the nation means to go a long way towards putting its financial affairs on a strong basis by July 12, when the subscription lists for the Victory Loans close. It is being more and more clearly recognised that the owners of capital, the workers for wages or salaries, and every citizen in his capacity of consumer will gain personally by straightening out the tangle in which the war has left the finance of the country.

Fortunately, there are various aspects of the Victory Loan that are so obviously beneficial to the individual that the most short-sighted person can scarcely fail to appreciate the advantage to himself from seizing the opportunity of putting into the new Loans every penny that he can scrape together or judiciously borrow.

There is no aspect of the Loan in regard to which the personal gain is more marked than the application of Victory Bonds to the payment of Death Duties. Everybody knows by now that Victory Bonds cost £85 for each £100 of face value; the rate of interest is 4 per cent. on the face value, or just over £4 14s. per cent. per annum of the purchase price. The Government is setting aside $\frac{4}{5}$ per cent. of the face value of the total amount subscribed for Victory Bonds for the purpose of paying the dividends and redeeming the Bonds. The Bonds to be redeemed out of this annual payment of $\frac{4}{5}$ per cent. will be decided by drawings: in the first year one Bond out of each 200 issued will be paid off at £100, and the fortunate owners of these Bonds will receive £19 14s. for allowing the State the use of £85 for about a year.

In the second year there will be fewer Bonds upon which to pay dividends, and a larger amount available for the redemption of Bonds at par. In this way the whole of the Bonds will be paid off in about fifty-five years.

There is, however, another way in which an individual can make sure that each £85 which he subscribes will become £100; this happens when he dies, if his estate is liable for death duties. A novel condition of the Victory Bonds is that they are accepted at their face value of £100 for the payment of estate duties, succession duties, and legacy duties; but in determining the value of the estate the Bonds are taken at their market value, which for the moment may be considered £85, and not at their face value of £100.

The Bonds may be purchased by instalments, the last of which falls due on Jan. 8, 1920; if the owner of an estate happens to die before the whole of the instalments are paid, the balance of the purchase price can be paid out of the estate, and the Bonds will be accepted at their face value in payment of death duties.

At least to the extent of the death duties it is eminently advisable to realise other securities and invest in Victory Bonds. For one thing, it is probable that the Bonds will soon rise above 85. It is not necessary that other securities should be sold forthwith to pay for the Bonds; the money for the purpose can be obtained from a bank, the interest upon the Loan will be $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below Bank Rate, and the loan can be repaid out of income or by the realisation of other securities. WILLIAM SCHOOLING, C.B.E.

FLAGS OF LONDON'S SOLDIERS.

THE Territorial Battalions of the Metropolitan regiments represented in the "Victory" march through London on July 5 owe their colours to the good offices of the late King Edward, ten years ago. Other London regiments—Regulars and "Special Reserve" units of the famous "Royal Fusiliers," "The City of London Regiment," as the battalions collectively are officially styled, and the historic Honourable Artillery Company, centuries' old formations, have always carried colours.

By the War Office Territorial Forces Regulations, Territorial infantry battalions, except regiments styled "Rifles," carry two colours per battalion, just as Regulars do—the King's Colour and the Regimental Colour. The King's Colour is the same in pattern throughout the Army, the Guards excepted. It is invariably a silken Union flag, with the regiment's name in the centre in a circle, surrounded by a wreath of roses, thistles, shamrocks, and the Imperial Crown over all. The Regimental Colour varies in hue, being of the hue of the regimental uniform facings—buff, white, yellow—with the red St. George's Cross over the field of the flag. Royal regiments have blue flags without the St. George's Cross. In the centre of the blue flag, or of the St. George's Cross, is displayed the regimental badge and motto, with—in cases of Regular battalions only—battle honours and war service distinctions set forth on scrolls. Territorial units, detachments of which served with the C.I.V. and other corps in the Boer War, are authorised to bear on their Regimental Colours "South Africa 1900-02."

The "Royal Fusilier" battalions taking part in the Victory march bear on their colours the badge of the regiment—"The United White and Red Rose" within the Garter, crowded—and, in each corner of the flag. The four "affiliated" Royal Fusilier battalions of the purely Territorial "London Regiment" bear, instead of the Royal Fusiliers badge, the special badge of "The Arms of the City of London," with, in each corner of the flag, the United White and Red Rose ensigned with the Imperial Crown within the Garter." The "Shiny Seventh" battalion has St. Paul's Cathedral represented on the Regimental Colour; the 13th Kensingtons carry a flag bearing the arms and motto of the borough. It was specially embroidered by the Colonel-in-Chief of the corps, Princess Louise, who takes special pride in the corps. The 14th, or "London Scottish," badge is officially described thus: "In front of a circle inscribed with the motto 'Strike Sure,' St. Andrew's Cross surmounted by a Lion rampant." The 19th (St. Pancras) Battalion display a figure of the Saint, reproducing the historic badge of the old St. Pancras Volunteers raised in 1803 to meet Napoleon's threatened invasion. Similarly, the 23rd Battalion displays the badge and motto borne by the old Southwark Volunteers of 1803. The 22nd and 24th Battalions, as representing former Surrey Volunteer corps, bear the badge of the historic "Queen's," or Royal West Surrey Regiment.

Colours being permitted to Yeomanry corps under the Territorial system, when regimented as Dragoons, the "2nd City of London" (the "Westminster Dragoons") bear a regimental standard, or "guidon." Hussars and Lancers have no standards. Finally, the "Service Battalions" of all regiments, raised specially for the Great War, carry each a silken Union flag, granted *honoris causa* since the Armistice came into effect. EDWARD FRASER.

THE ABYSSINIAN MISSION.

AN Abyssinian Mission is now on a visit to this country. They are a curiously interesting people, the Abyssinians. For one thing, they claim Sheba as their Queen, and trace the descent of their rulers from Menelek, who, they say, was the son of Solomon and Sheba. Anyhow, from the time of Solomon, when the Hebrews had commercial intercourse with the Ethiopians of Abyssinia, they have succeeded in maintaining their independence, though at times they were very hard put to it to do so—so hard, in fact, that in the early part of the sixteenth century they had to invoke Portuguese aid (the Portuguese having discovered and sent a mission to Abyssinia), and a Portuguese expedition was sent to help them against their enemies the Moslem Arabs, who attacked them from Somaliland. Previously to this, having been persecuted by the people of Yemen, they appealed, as Christians, to the Roman Emperor Justinian, and he ordered the Greek King of Auxume, a Greek colony along the Abyssinian coast, to help them.

Abyssinia is a fertile and temperate country, which produces much cotton, excellent coffee (which derives its name from the Kaffa province), wheat, maize, barley, rye, pepper, and sugar-cane, abundant fruit, vegetables and timber, and supports vast herds of cattle and vast flocks of sheep and goats. The typical Abyssinian is a Christian (his ancestors having embraced Christianity as far back as 330 A.D.), and worships in a church after Western fashion; whilst his legal system is said to be based on the Justinian code, and he has a system of compulsory education for all male children over the age of twelve, and a Bank of Abyssinia.

What he needs now is the continuance of the protection of the great European Powers, in order that he may continue his cherished independence and work out his own salvation. Of his ability to accomplish this there can be little doubt. The fine stand made in fairly recent times by the Abyssinians against the Egyptians, the Dervishes of the Sudan, and the Italians, attests the quality of Abyssinian resource and stamina; and a country which can produce a statesman like Ras Makonnen must be one virile and with a future.

The present Mission has come to Europe to solicit a continuance of the friendship of the Allied and Associated Powers, and, so far as this country is concerned, this is certainly assured. It is our traditional policy towards Abyssinia. We have supported her in the past, and we have received support in return—in the Sudan and Somaliland—and we are all the more pleased to reiterate now our ancient friendship for this truly remarkable African Christian kingdom; since during the war it has evinced a warm attachment for the cause of the Allies, and nipped in the bud a Pro-German anti-ally plot inspired by German agents and a Moslem faction in Abyssinia. The reply made by King George to the Mission is the real British sentiment toward the Abyssinian people.

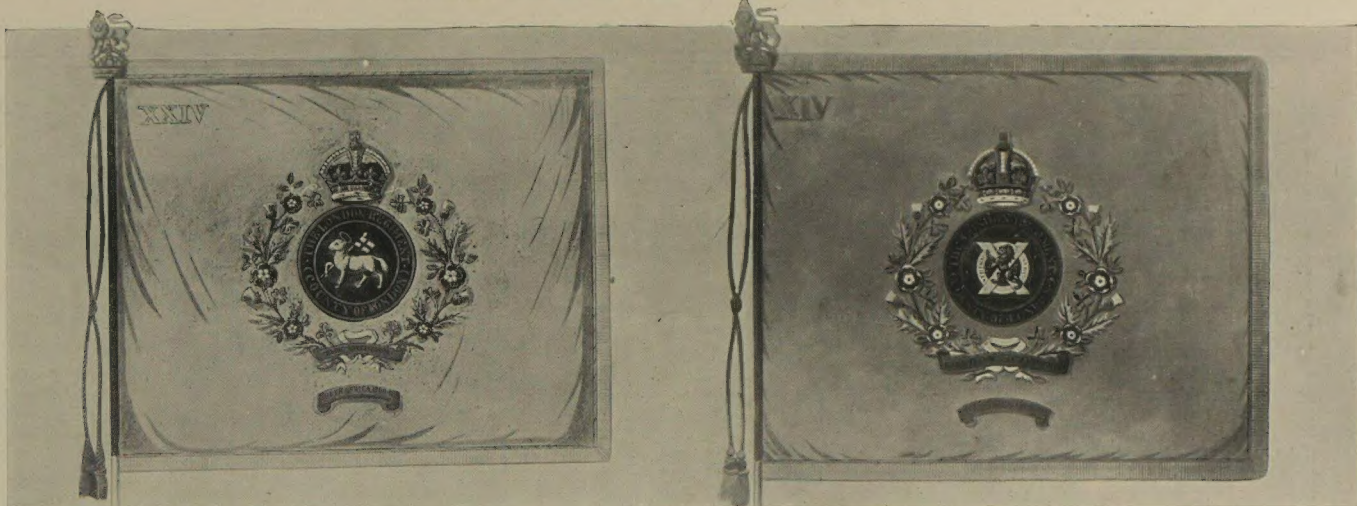
But there is one thing else Abyssinia needs, and it is improved transport facilities, and the general expansion of trade and commerce which these will bring about. Is it too much to hope that an immediate result of the present Mission will be a generous measure of help in this respect, from Britain certainly? Capital wisely invested in Abyssinia now will certainly return a rich interest eventually. EDWARD E. LONG.

THE PEACE.

The present issue of "The Illustrated London News" forms, as it were, a pendant to the Peace Number published last week, which dealt very fully and artistically with the events leading up to the signing of the Treaty in the Galerie des Glaces at Versailles. Many, we think, will keep that issue and this, that they may pass down to their children and their children's children, as fitting souvenirs of the end of the greatest war in the history of the world.

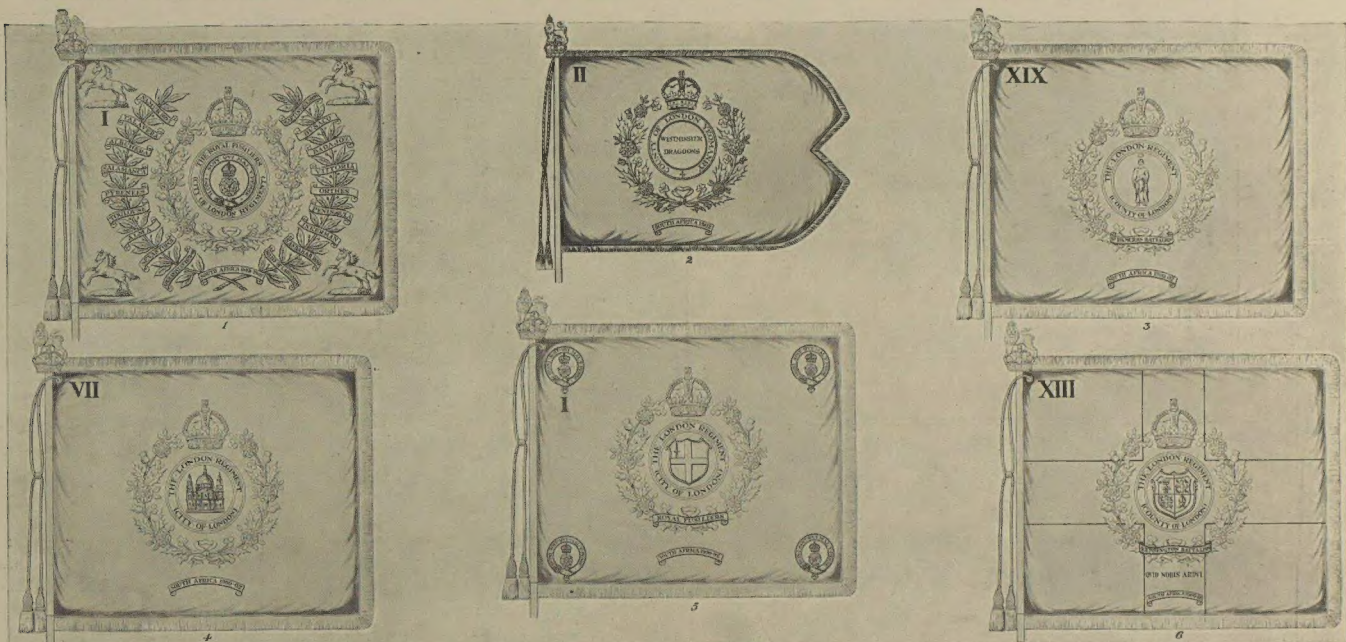
THE "VICTORY" MARCH OF LONDON TROOPS: REGIMENTAL COLOURS.

By COURTESY OF THE HERALDS COLLEGE AND THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.



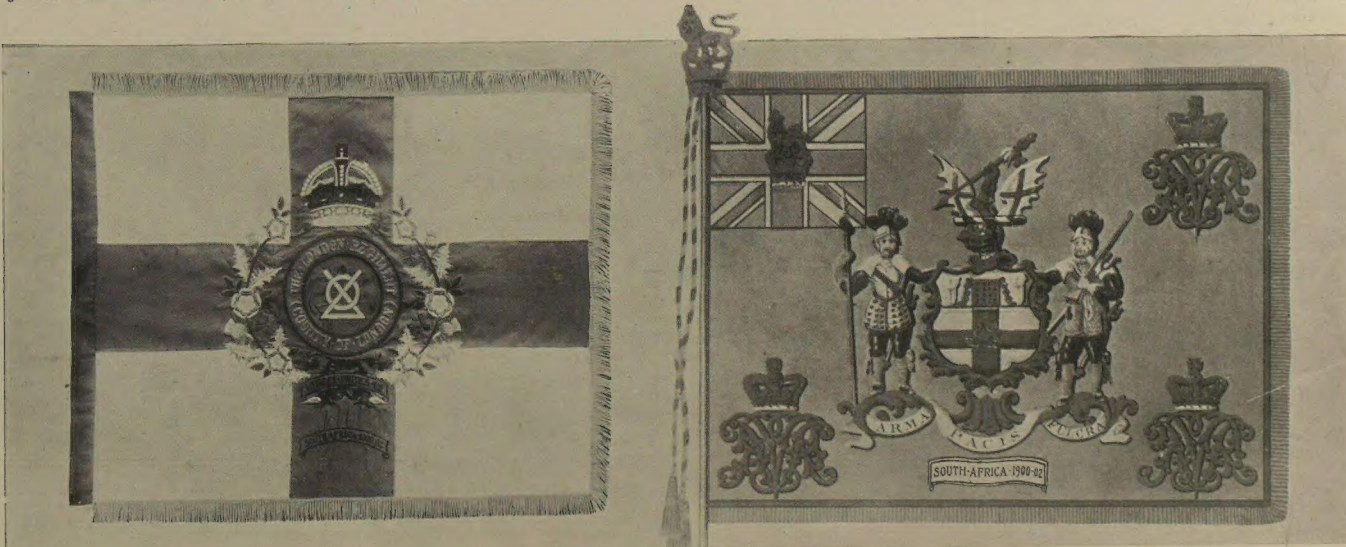
THE LONDON REGIMENT (COUNTY OF LONDON), 24TH BATTALION (THE QUEEN'S).

THE LONDON REGIMENT (COUNTY OF LONDON)—14TH BATTALION (LONDON SCOTTISH).



- 1 THE ROYAL FUSILIERS (CITY OF LONDON) REGIMENT—1ST BATTALION (REGULARS).
- 2 THE COUNTY OF LONDON YEOMANRY—2ND BATTALION (WESTMINSTER DRAGOONS).
- 3 THE LONDON REGIMENT (COUNTY OF LONDON)—19TH BATTALION (ST. PANCAS).

- 4 THE LONDON REGIMENT (CITY OF LONDON)—7TH BATTALION (THE "SHINY SEVENTH").
- 5 THE LONDON REGIMENT (CITY OF LONDON)—1ST BATTALION (ROYAL FUSILIERS).
- 6 THE LONDON REGIMENT (COUNTY OF LONDON)—13TH BATTALION (KENSINGTONS).



THE LONDON REGIMENT (COUNTY OF LONDON)—23RD BATTALION.

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY (H.A.C.)—MOTTO, "ARMA PACIS FULCRA."

We illustrate here the colours of regiments taking part in the great "Victory" march of London troops on July 5. An article on regimental colours appears elsewhere in this number, pointing out that Territorial Regiments owe their permission to carry colours to the personal interest of King Edward, who presented several himself. With regard to the London Regiment (City of London)—1st Battalion (Royal Fusiliers), the colours of all

the first four battalions are identical except for the number of the battalion in the top left-hand corner. Similarly, the colours of the 24th Battalion of the Queen's Regiment (top left-hand illustration) are identical with those of the 22nd Battalion. All the colours shown here are those of Territorial Regiments, except those of the Royal Fusiliers (Regulars) 1st Battalion. This, it will be noted, carries 18 battle honours.

THE GREAT LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT WIMBLEDON: PROMINENT PLAYERS PHOTOGRAPHED DURING THE MATCHES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL, N.A., FARRINGTON PHOTO. CO., AND C.N.



MISS E. RYAN.



M. A. H. GOBERT.



MR. G. L. PATTERSON.



MR. W. M. WASHBURN.



M. MAX DECUGIS.



LIEUT.-COL. A. R. F. KINGSCOTE.



MAJOR NORMAN BROOKES.



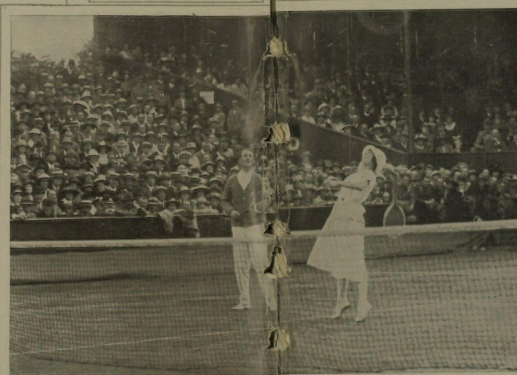
MRS. LAMBERT CHAMBERS.



MR. S. H. DOUST.



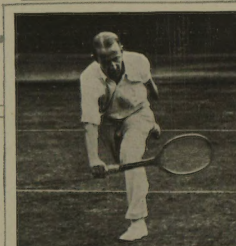
MRS. LARCOMBE.



Mlle. LENGLER.



M. LAURENTZ.



CAPT. P. O'HARA WOOD.



THE MOST INTERESTING FIGURE AT THE TOURNAMENT: Mlle. SUZANNE LENGLEN, THE FAMOUS YOUNG FRENCH PLAYER WHOSE FIRST APPEARANCE AT WIMBLEDON HAS BEEN A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

The Lawn-Tennis Championships Tournament at Wimbledon this year has aroused exceptional interest. In the first place, of course, it has been the first great gathering of its kind since the war practically put an end to such contests for four years. Another fact that has added to the interest of the meeting has been the first appearance at Wimbledon of Mlle. Lenglen, the

brilliant young French player who, even before the war, in her early 'teens, carried off so many honours on Continental courts. At Wimbledon she has lived up to her great reputation, and has given many dazzling displays of skill. At the moment of writing we can mention no results of particular matches, as much may have happened by the time these pages appear.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

AN article in the *Daily Express* the other day, dealing with the vacant bishoprics, remarked that the Prime Minister was an excellent judge in such matters, because, being himself a Nonconformist, he stood outside the politics of the Church of England. The principle is an interesting one, and it would be well worth while to ask whether the Nonconformists would apply it to themselves. The Pope stands outside the politics of the Wesleyan Conference, and should therefore at his pleasure fill all the Wesleyan pulpits. The Moderator of the Scottish Assembly should preside impartially over all Presbyterian parties. The General of the Jesuits would therefore seem indicated to fill that post, either by nomination or in person. And by the time that the Grand Lama of Tibet had dealt despotically with the quarrels now rending the world of Christian Science, and the Sheik-ul-Islam had appointed or deposed all the angels and archangels of the Catholic and Apostolic Church of Irvingites, people might have begun to perceive that there is a fallacy in this argument from impartiality. Impartiality means at best indifference to everything, and more often hostility to everybody. After that experience, they would begin to understand why it is that those Anglicans who believe most in the Church believe least in the Established Church and how they wish to disestablish it in order to save it.

Some shadow of such desire doubtless exists in the Enabling Bill, but I do not deal adequately with that here, or with any merely ecclesiastical matter. I should say in passing that the Enabling Bill strikes me as not Enabling enough. It professes to claim freedom for the Church, but the only freedom for a Church is freedom to be a Church. There is here too much savour of freedom to be a club or a school or a museum or a modern artistic movement. By...ing for its electorate among numbers of the young and indifferent, it really repeats the fallacy of Parliamentary establishment and control, for it will catch many in that phase of early Atheism through which poets pass, and in which politicians remain. But I do not deal with the theological question itself, but only with two points—one historical, concerned with the past; the other political, concerned with the present. Bishop Henson is reported as saying, in a sermon against Disestablishment, that the Prayer Book defines the Church as consisting of all who profess and call themselves Christians. To the best of my recollection, it does nothing of the kind; and it seems to me historically most improbable that it would do anything of the kind. I think it very doubtful whether any man, in the midst of the wars of religion, would have been so muddle-headed as to test people by what they called themselves, as distinct from what they said, let alone what they meant. The Family of Love, who held wives in common, professed and called

themselves Christians. The Adamites, who went without clothes on principle, professed and called themselves Christians. I would submit to Bishop Henson the example of a great nineteenth-century movement which involved a heroic pilgrimage, a Holy War, and the setting up of a most powerful and prosperous theocracy, and the name of its ruler was Brigham Young. If he had set up polygamy and massacre in an English county, would he have been covered by such a definition of the English Church? The passage in the Prayer Book, as I recall it, suggests nothing so insane, but something very sane indeed. It is a general prayer for all mankind, and it asks that all who

it wise to understand just now. The principle applies most clearly to the old religion which has made our history, but it will also apply to any new religion or even any new negation, sincerely accepted as a human good. The principle is that any good movement will do most good not by embracing the world, but by attacking the world. If it is to end by converting everybody, it must not begin by including everybody.

The modern world was not made by its religion, but rather in spite of its religion. Religion has produced evils of its own; but the special evils which we now suffer began with its breakdown.

Nor do I mean religion merely in an ideal, but strictly in a historical sense. The cruel competition of classes went with an abandonment of charity—not merely of the primitive theory of charity, but of the mediaeval practice of charity. The colossal evil of cosmopolitan finance came with a new toleration of usury. The Prussian superman, the supreme product of modern immoralism, arose through a denial not merely of the mystical humility of Christian saints, but of the ordinary modesty of Christian men. The wickedness that led up to the war may be called, if anyone likes to put it so, the failure of Christianity. But it was its failure to rule, not its failure to rule well. It was never allowed to be enough of a success to be properly called a failure. All the actual causes—Colonial expansion, scientific warfare, industrial development, racial theories, even journalism—were all things which the modern mind has made in its reaction from the old religion. In a word, religion may bear the burden of having burnt witches or persecuted Galileo, but it is innocent of having made the industrial system of society. It has not made modernity—it has not that on its conscience. Its only spiritual justification, and its obvious social strategy, is to attack modernity. It ought to show, as it really could show, that social evils have not come from its presence, but rather from its absence. So far from insisting on its power, it ought rather to insist on its impotence. So far from claiming to be obeyed, it ought to claim to have been disobeyed. So far from assuming indefinite numbers of men as belonging

to it, it ought to note the enormous numbers of men who fail by not belonging to it. In short, to recur to the original text, it ought not to be content with all the people who will consent or condescend to call themselves something. It ought to lead them into the way of truth. For any movement to do this, of course, it is necessary for it to have a truth to lead them to. There comes in the whole controversial question, which I will not raise here. But I will refer in conclusion to one example, to which I have often referred before. Christianity was always a domestic religion. It began with the Holy Family.



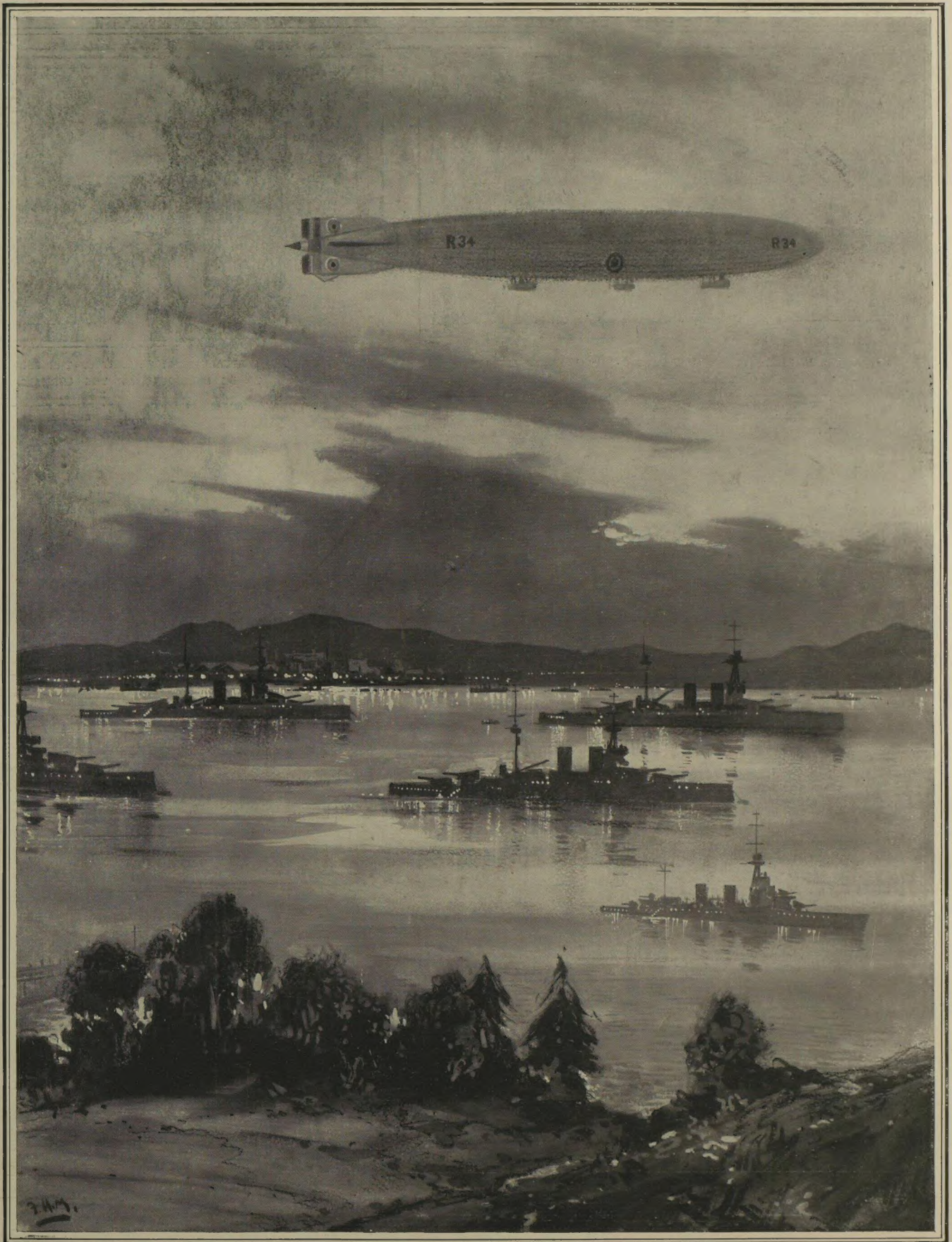
WAR LEADERS OF THE ALLIES RECEIVE THE D.C.L.: WALKING IN PROCESSION IN OXFORD.

Last week Oxford University conferred honorary degrees on certain of the war leaders of the Allies. The degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred on Marshal Joffre; General Sir John Pershing, commanding the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe; Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig; Admiral of the Fleet Sir David Beatty; General Sir Henry Wilson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff; Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, First Sea Lord; Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Monash, commanding the Australian Army Corps in France; Rear-Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, late Director of the Intelligence Division of the Admiralty War Staff; Mr. Herbert Hoover, United States Food Commissioner in Europe; Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade and Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and Mr. Robert Clynes. In the photograph may be recognised (from the foreground): Marshal Joffre, General Pershing, Sir Douglas Haig, Sir David Beatty, Sir Henry Wilson, and Lord Robert Cecil.—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]

call themselves Christians may be led into the way of truth. But, so far from implying that they are all at present in the right fold, it distinctly implies that they are not. And as a mere matter of history as I am considering it, this is, of course, what a man would write at the time when the Prayer Book was written—when the world was more and more breaking up into fads and fashions, instead of seeking of itself (as it is doing now, however blindly) for some reunion of Christendom. But there is, as well as the historic question, a social and even an economic question, which I think any man of any religion or irreligion will find

BEARER OF THE FIRST AIR MAILS TO CANADA: A BRITISH AIRSHIP

DRAWN BY FRANK P. MASON FROM A SKETCH BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



FLYING OVER THE FLEET IN THE FIRTH OF FORTH: THE "R34," THE FIRST BRITISH TRANSATLANTIC DIRIGIBLE.

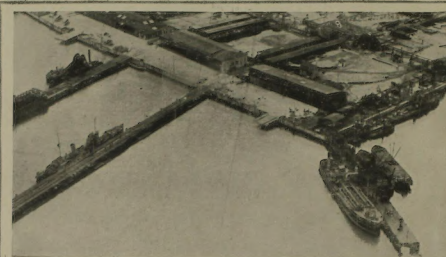
The arranged flight of the British airship "R34" across the Atlantic, from Scotland to America and back, has aroused a great deal of interest. As the expected date of the attempt approached, however, the "R34" was sent on an armed demonstration flight over Heligoland, the Kiel Canal, and the Baltic, in order to aid in impressing on the Germans the necessity of signing the Peace Treaty. Our drawing gives a picturesque view of the great airship in flight after dark over ships of the "Queen Elizabeth" class and others in the Firth of Forth, shortly before she started for the Baltic. The flight

was a trial one to test the wireless apparatus. After passing over Edinburgh at 10 p.m., the "R34" made for the Forth and flew over the anchorage before turning for East Fortune. The drawing shows her as she appeared from Dalmeny and the path leading down to Hawes Pier. With the myriad twinkling lights of the ships and the dockyard, the whole scene was wonderfully impressive. It was recently reported that the "R34" would carry on her Atlantic flight a bag of letters to prominent Canadians, and drop it in Nova Scotia—if possible, in Halifax.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

"THE FORTIFICATIONS...SHALL BE DESTROYED...BY GERMAN LABOUR": HELIGOLAND PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE AIR:



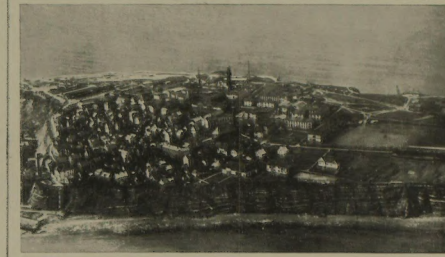
A THORN IN ENGLAND'S SIDE DURING THE WAR: HELIGOLAND—A GENERAL VIEW FROM THE NORTH.



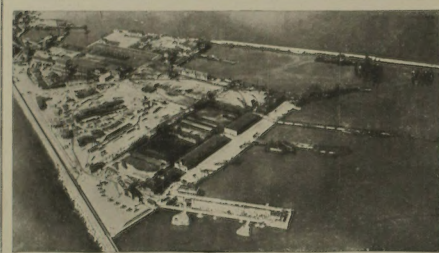
SHOWING THE SEAPLANE STATION: PART OF THE GERMAN HARBOUR TO BE DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS.



WITH A GUN-EMPLACEMENT IN THE RIGHT FOREGROUND: THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF HELIGOLAND.



AS SEEN FROM AN AEROPLANE: PART OF THE ISLAND OF HELIGOLAND, SHOWING CLIFFS AND BUILDINGS.



TO BE DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE NEW GERMAN HARBOUR AND FLYING STATION.



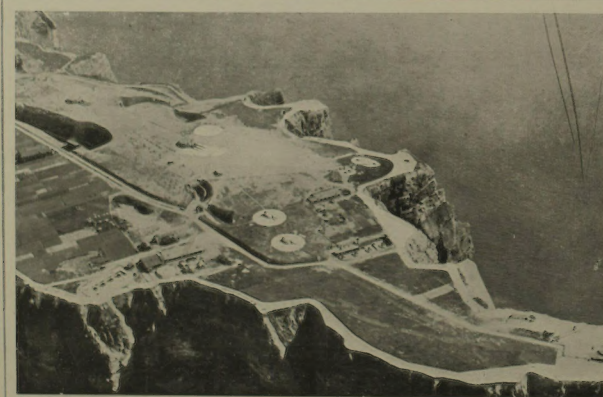
SHOWING THE ISLET OF DÜNE IN THE LEFT BACKGROUND: PANORAMA OF HELIGOLAND FROM THE NORTH.



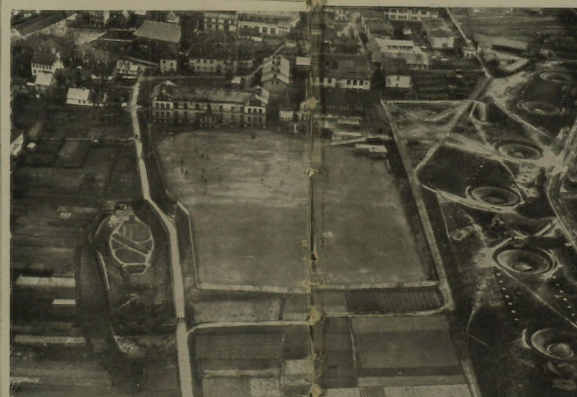
THE RESIDENTIAL QUARTER OF HELIGOLAND: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE UPLAND, WITH HOUSES AND CHURCH.



"TO BE DESTROYED BY GERMAN LABOUR AND AT GERMANY'S EXPENSE": GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS ON HELIGOLAND.



TO BE DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE ALLIES: ANOTHER VIEW OF PART OF THE GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS ON HELIGOLAND.



SHOWING THE GERMAN BARRACKS AND PARADE GROUNDS AND SOME OF THE GUN-POSITIONS (TO BE SETTLED BY THE PEACE TREATY): HELIGOLAND, WHOSE FATE



WITH FORTIFICATIONS LIKEWISE "TO BE DESTROYED": THE SMALLER ISLAND OF DÜNE CLOSE TO HELIGOLAND—SEEN ALSO IN ONE OF THE OTHER PHOTOGRAPHS ABOVE.

The Peace Treaty provides that "The fortifications, military establishments, and harbours of the Islands of Heligoland and Düne shall be destroyed, under the supervision of the principal Allied Governments, by German labour and at the expense of Germany." They are not to be reconstructed, nor are any similar works to be constructed in the future. Heligoland, it may be recalled, belonged to Great Britain from 1807 to 1890, when it was handed over to Germany by the late Lord Salisbury's Government in exchange for some territory in Africa. The Germans proceeded to fortify the island, and spent some £4,000,000 on various work, including the construction of a harbour (later developed into a seaplane station), the

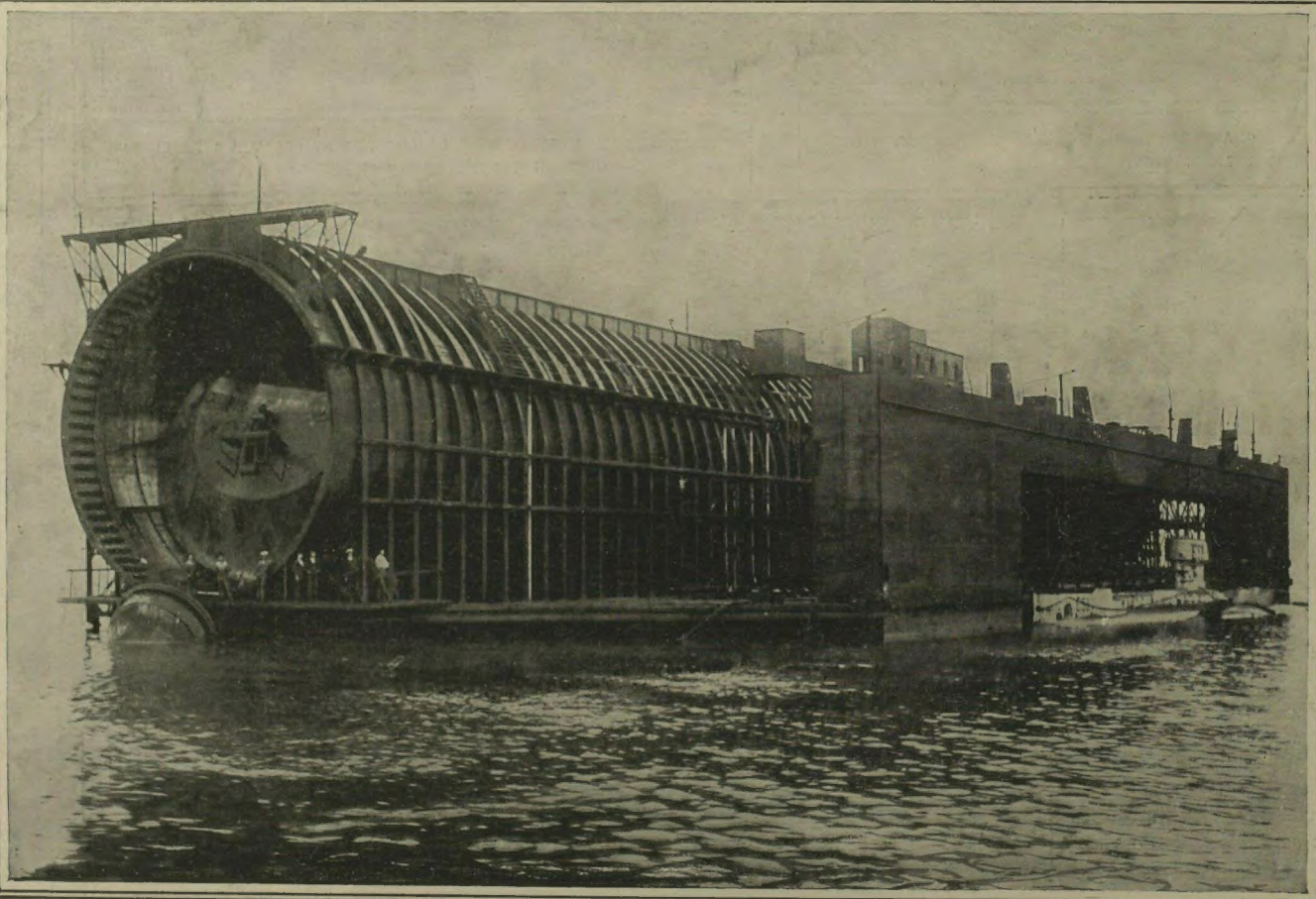
mounting of a number of long-range guns in thick steel turrets invisible from the sea, and the shoring-up with concrete of the crumbling cliffs, which otherwise would have ultimately been washed away by the erosion of the sea. "Heligoland" means "Holy Island," and it was regarded as such by the ancient Frisians. In modern times it has been a popular summer holiday resort. Prior to the Peace Treaty, various suggestions were made for its disposal—as, for instance, that it should be the Kaiser's place of exile, a base for a League of Nations' international fleet, a war memorial to British seamen, or lastly, a sanctuary for wild birds.

A Thanksgiving for Allied Help against Bolsheviks: A Religious Ceremony at Archangel.

A PICTURESQUE SCENE AT ARCHANGEL: AN OPEN-AIR SERVICE OF THANKSGIVING AFTER THE LANDING OF ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS.

This interesting photograph, which is just to hand from Northern Russia, is described by the correspondent who sends it as a "religious festival of thanksgiving at Archangel for the landing of the Allies and their assistance against the Bolsheviks." The date and particular occasion of the ceremony are not mentioned. Religion still has a strong

influence on anti-Bolshevist Russians. For example, the colours presented to Dyer's Battalion outside the Cathedral at Archangel on June 1 were first blessed by priests, and then placed in the hands of a kneeling Russian officer. Most of the British troops who had arrived, as reinforcements, a week before attended the ceremony.

Surrendered and Brought to Harwich: A German Floating Dock for Testing Submarines.

SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED BY THE GERMANS FOR TESTING THEIR SUBMARINES, AND HANDED OVER ACCORDING TO THE ARMISTICE:

A SUBMARINE-TESTING DOCK, NOW AT HARWICH.

Owing to the shallowness of the waters round their coasts, the Germans could not test their submarines at sea, and so they constructed this special testing-dock for the purpose. After being towed into the cylinder, a submarine is shored up, and the hull is subjected to air-pressure equivalent to that of the water at any depth required. Men then descend

into the submarine through the connecting-tubes, and caulk any apparent leaks. The tester can receive three submarines at once, one for testing, and two for docking and repairs. It was towed across to Harwich by seven tugs. Our photograph shows the entrance, with valve-door.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY C.N.]

"ENGLAND EXPECTS—": PEACE AND THE FINEST OF ALL INVESTMENTS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, JOSEPH SIMPSON.



TRAFALGAR SQUARE ON PEACE NIGHT: THE NELSON COLUMN, WITH ITS VICTORY LOAN DECORATIONS, AMID SEARCHLIGHTS AND FIREWORKS.

The festal aspect which Trafalgar Square assumed for the three days' fête in connection with the Victory Loan coincided appropriately with the Peace rejoicings on June 28. The public thus had an opportunity at once of expressing their feelings of thankfulness that the war is over, and of taking up what is undoubtedly the finest investment in the world. That it is universally so regarded may be judged from the fact that the total sum

subscribed in the three days (June 26-28) reached £39,436,280, which is over four millions more than the amount recorded in London's last great financial effort in 1917. The scene in Trafalgar Square on Peace Night was brilliant. To the Victory Loan decorations were added searchlights and fireworks. The ladders on the Nelson Column, by the way, were not illuminated.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

PEACE AFTER THE GREATEST WAR IN HISTORY: LONDON REJOICES ON THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY AT VERSAILLES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY S. AND G. COTTE AND NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS.



ACCLAIMED BY THE PEOPLE: THE KING AND QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



"THUS ENDS THE GREATEST WAR IN HISTORY": THE LOYAL CROWD OUTSIDE THAT PEACE HAD



BUCKINGHAM PALACE CHEERING THE KING AND QUEEN AFTER THE ANNOUNCEMENT BEEN SIGNED.



AFTER THE NEWS THAT THE PEACE TREATY HAD BEEN SIGNED: HOISTING A UNION JACK IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.



A POINT ON WHICH ALL LONDON SEEMED TO CONVERGE: TRAFALGAR SQUARE.



PREPARED FOR THE VICTORY LOAN CAMPAIGN—AFTER THE SIGNING OF PEACE.

So far as the general public was concerned, the news that the Peace Treaty had been signed was brought by the newspaper-boys and the posters, and by word of mouth: the guns were scarcely heard in the great buzz of interest and excitement. The Strand, always full these days, became overfull immediately in the curious way it has on such occasions, the crowd converging from every direction, and taking Trafalgar Square as a rallying-point. The demonstrations were many and varied, but, on the whole, they were much more restrained than

they were on Armistice Day and during Armistice Week. Needless to say, Buckingham Palace was another centre of interest, and here the demonstration was personal—a loyal tribute to the King and to the Queen, and the Royal Family. During the afternoon and evening they appeared thrice on the balcony, and the first time his Majesty came forward and said: "Peace has been signed, and thus ends the greatest war in history. I join you in thanking God."

THE WORLD OF FLIGHT

MORE ABOUT A TERRITORIAL AIR FORCE.

By C. G. GREY,
Editor of "The Aeroplane."

IN the illuminating outline of the future of the Royal Air Force given in his speech at the Independent Force dinner on June 14, Major-General Sir Hugh Trenchard, Chief of the Air Staff, stated unofficially, but of course with the weight of his official position behind him, that a Territorial scheme for the Royal Air Force is part of the big general scheme of the reorganisation. This speech was made between the date on which the last aeronautical article in this paper was written and the date on which it appeared. One does not pretend that the article in question was a prophetic effort on one's own part, nor will one wish it to be thought that it was inspired from the inside. It was merely the result of conversations with people who generally know pretty well what is the feeling in the Air Force, and of carrying the present trend of events to a logical conclusion. These conversations pointed to the fact that there must be some kind of Territorial scheme, and numerous letters which one has received from demobilised R.A.F. officers for some weeks past make one more and more convinced that the sooner the Territorial principle in all its manifestations is introduced into the Royal Air Force the better for everybody concerned.

It must be remembered that a Territorial scheme really means considerably more than the formation of a Volunteer Section of the future R.A.F. In connection with the Army the word "Territorial" has taken on a distinctly limited meaning, in that to the average mind it indicates merely an amateur soldier who does his soldiering without pay in his spare time in his own district. Actually, the Territorial idea extends a good deal further, in that a professional Army might equally be a Territorial Army, owing to the fact that each individual regiment of that army might be enlisted entirely from one territory. This, in fact, is exactly the case of the infantry of the British Regular Army, in which each regiment of the Line, which used to be known only by numbers, is now recruited from its own particular county or city, and so becomes a Territorial regiment. One is supported by many experienced soldiers in the belief that the breaking up of this Territorial idea and the drafting of men from any one regiment to any other regiment during the war came nearer to destroying the *moral* of the British Army than any disaster which happened to it during the war, for the men lost all their local patriotism and their *esprit de corps* when pitchforked into another battalion, where not only were they strangers to all the officers and the other men, but where they had no interest whatever in regimental tradition or local associations.

It is to be hoped that in developing the Territorial scheme for the Air Force the high authorities will not lose sight of the value of local patriotism, and that they will make their Territorial scheme something far more deeply rooted in the feelings of the nation than a mere scheme for the enrolment of volunteer aviators and mechanics.

Among the other very important points of the reorganisation scheme disclosed by General Trenchard was the fact that the great War Squadrons of the Royal Air Force, which have made their names historic inside the R.A.F. itself, will be maintained after the war—an announcement which naturally drew prolonged applause from the R.A.F. officers present. The vehemence of this

Therefore, the advantage of retaining among the small number of squadrons which will be allowed by the Treasury those squadrons which made a great name for themselves in the field is obvious; though one fears that the task of deciding which squadrons are to remain and which must go will be extraordinarily difficult. Certain squadrons must obviously remain—for examples, Squadrons 2, 3, 4, and 5, which were the four which flew to France on the outbreak of war and did all the Army's air work up till the Battle of the Aisne, ought certainly to remain. Squadrons 1 and 6, which went to France as soon as ever they could be formed, and did extraordinarily fine work right through the war, have almost an equally high claim to permanence. Then come a mass of squadrons—some of which have done excellent work, but

have never distinguished themselves particularly, and some of which have either consistently produced star-turn aviators or have done extraordinarily good work as squadrons. For example, there is 23, which was brought up to a high pitch of excellence by the late Major Lanoe Hawker, V.C., D.S.O.—one of the greatest fighting pilots and leaders of men ever known in the R.F.C. Then there is Squadron 56, which was the squadron in which the late Major McCudden, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., M.M., did his most brilliant work under Major Blomfield. There is also 60 Squadron, which was that in which the late Captain Ball, V.C., made his name. There is 100 Squadron, which was the first squadron definitely formed solely for the purpose of night bomb-

ing; and there are others with equally good claims to fame.

Such squadrons as these would obviously be included in the general scheme for maintaining the tradition and *esprit de corps* of the Royal Air Force, and it occurs to one that these famous squadrons might be definitely located at certain important points, where they would form the nucleus of a Territorial organisation. To take a fairly obvious example, 60 Squadron, as one has already said, was closely associated with Captain Ball, and Captain Ball was the particular hero of the city of Nottingham. It seems, therefore, that 60 Squadron might very well become essentially a Nottingham squadron, and that the personnel—at any rate, so far as the mechanics are concerned—might very well be recruited from Nottingham and the surrounding country. Thus the whole Nottingham district would take a personal interest in keeping up the reputation of its own particular squadron. (To be continued.)



WATCHING FOR THE BOUQUET OF ROSES FOR QUEEN ALEXANDRA TO BE DROPPED BY PARACHUTE FROM AN AEROPLANE:
HYDE PARK CORNER ON ALEXANDRA DAY PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE AIR.

The eighth anniversary of Alexandra Day was kept on June 25, when Queen Alexandra made her accustomed drive through London, and roses were sold everywhere for the benefit of the hospitals. A bouquet of roses for Queen Alexandra was dropped by parachute from a Handley-Page aeroplane which circled over Marlborough House. The bouquet came down in Hyde Park, and was taken by motor-car to her Majesty.

Photograph by Sport and General.

applause proved to anybody possessed of understanding that *esprit de corps* and squadron tradition have already taken a deep hold on many of the people who have served in the Royal Air Force; and one knows from among one's own acquaintance how deeply grieved officers and men of certain squadrons have been when those squadrons have been closed down since the Armistice and they have been drafted to other squadrons. It is inevitable that in time of peace a number of squadrons must be closed down, for at the signing of the Armistice we had, according to an official announcement, eighty-four squadrons on the Western Front alone, besides all the squadrons in the Near and Middle East, and the training squadrons at home, and the various other squadrons employed on sea work, either with the Navy or with coast patrols. It is probable that, under the policy of peace, retrenchment, and reform which will follow the Peace Treaty, there will not be more than as many tens of squadrons as there were hundreds during the war.

THE SIGNING OF PEACE: PERSONALITIES; INCIDENTS; ACCESSORIES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, C.N., U.S. SIGNAL CORPS, AND G.P.U.



ON THEIR WAY TO THE SCENE OF THE CÉRÉMONY: (L. TO R.) MR. LLOYD GEORGE, M. CLEMENCEAU, AND PRESIDENT WILSON.



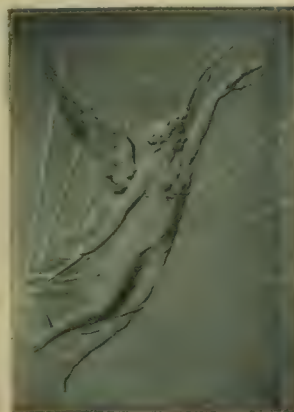
AFTER THE CEREMONY—A JOYFUL MOMENT: (L. TO R., IN CENTRE, M. CLEMENCEAU, PRESIDENT WILSON, AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE.



THE DOCUMENT: BRINGING THE TREATY INTO THE PALACE.



AN ACCESSORY THAT WILL BECOME HISTORIC: THE INKSTAND USED AT THE SIGNING OF THE PEACE TREATY.



FOR ALLIED DELEGATES: A COMMEMORATIVE PLAQUE.



THE CRUCIAL MOMENT OF THE CEREMONY IN THE HALL OF MIRRORS: THE GERMAN DELEGATES SIGNING THE PEACE TREATY.



THE BRITISH PREMIER'S ROYAL WELCOME TO LONDON: MR. LLOYD GEORGE MET BY THE KING ON HIS RETURN FROM VERSAILLES.

The Treaty of Peace was signed on June 28 in the Galerie des Glaces at Versailles, the self-same room in which the German Empire was proclaimed. The German Delegates signed first. The Treaty itself was printed on Japanese vellum with a rubric and wide margins. It will be preserved in the French archives. The French Government is presenting to the Allied Delegates and the chief members of their staffs a souvenir of the occasion in the shape of a commemorative plaque, in gold for the "Big Four," and in silver or enamel

for the other recipients, according to their rank. It is inscribed, "Conference de la Paix 1919." On his return to London from Versailles on June 29, Mr. Lloyd George was met at Victoria by the King and the Prince of Wales. Our photograph of the group shows, from left to right, in front: Mr. Churchill, Mrs. Lloyd George, Mr. Lloyd George, the King, the Prince of Wales. Behind Mr. Churchill is General Sir Henry Wilson. Between Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George are Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss and Lord Reading.

"ABOUT A NUMBER OF THINGS."

A Chat on Science by SIR RAY LANKESTER, K.C.B., F.R.S.

COMPULSORY GREEK AT OXFORD.

THE war has opened the eyes of Englishmen generally to the necessity of a great change in the education not only of "the masses," but of the more fortunate portion of the community called "the upper class." My education we do not mean the inevitable and dominating "education" which man, in common with every living thing, receives from the world around him as he grows to maturity; we mean that specially chosen and directed course of training and study which an elder generation imposes upon the younger. The trials and strain of the war have demonstrated to us the immense ignorance of vitally important facts, the want of method in action, and the misconceptions as to the motives and impulses of vast bodies of mankind, which have hindered the success of our leaders whether civil or military, and rendered our victory more costly, our recovery more difficult, than they should be. There has been a very general recognition of the fact that education in that knowledge upon which human welfare, whether of the individual or the community, depends has been incredibly neglected. In order to act rightly we must think truly—and we cannot think truly unless we have wide and ample knowledge of the facts of the great mechanism of Nature by the control of which, and only by that control, can human happiness be ensured. This knowledge is as necessary to the poor as to the rich. It alone can reconcile the "masses" and the "classes"; they must share it and pursue it and use it for their common benefit.

Accordingly there has been during and since the war a determined effort to improve the system of education in school and college. Mr. Fisher has made a beginning: the men and women who form the great majority of our fellow-citizens are to have better school-teaching, more knowledge of Nature, a longer and more extended period of State-provided training. The resident teachers of the old Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have determined by a decisive vote that the well-to-do class which frequents those seats of learning and the great schools which pass on their scholars to those Universities should no longer be compelled to pass an examination in Greek grammar and translation as a test of fitness to pursue the great studies of history, natural science, law, and medicine under the professors and in the laboratories of the Universities. This release of the would-be University student or undergraduate from the injurious and wasteful loss of time in learning the alphabet and bare rudiments of a dead language had for more than fifty years been urged in Oxford as reasonable. It was admitted by all unprejudiced men that Greek had been introduced as an important study in European Universities and schools four hundred years ago because the then existing Latin translations of ancient Greek writers—such as Aristotle, Plato, Herodotus, and Homer—as well as of the books of the New Testament, were inaccurate and often worthless perversions of the originals. And it was further held that we have now excellent and sufficient translations of all the Greek books known to exist, and that we have long ago assimilated all that is of value in them. It is undeniable that whilst we can, if needful, assure ourselves by reference to translations as to the state of ignorance or as to the interesting capacity and creditable amount of knowledge, sound thinking, and poetical conception exhibited by the ancient Greeks, it is sheer stupidity to make every youth who comes to Oxford or Cambridge in order to master all that modern, often now-living, men have thought or discovered in some great subject of vital importance, waste his school-days and sour his natural love of inquiry by stumbling over meaningless Greek grammar. This was

felt to be all the more preposterous a compulsion since there was no intention that the mis-used schoolboy should ever really learn to read Greek, nor any belief that, did he learn to read it, he would thereby gain access to any intellectual nourishment not otherwise accessible to him.

The vote of the resident teachers of Oxford and Cambridge—the M.A.'s who reside in and do their work as professors, lecturers, heads of colleges, tutors, librarians, etc.—has had a very noteworthy result, one which ought, we might suppose, to produce such anger and excitement in the public mind as to lead to immediate remedy of a scandalous, even dangerous, state of affairs by Act of Parliament. The Universities, together with the colleges, of Oxford and Cambridge are national property. The revenues of each are well over £300,000 a year. Each is governed, under very close restrictions em-

part of the country to travel to Oxford or Cambridge and simply stultify the resident body by refusing to sanction what a majority of the resident active teachers and managers of the University have already carefully considered and passed by vote. There are many thousand M.A.'s of Oxford and Cambridge in existence; but only a portion (a very large body, nevertheless) pay the annual fee for the voting privilege and are willing to undertake the journey to Oxford or Cambridge in order to control the decisions of the residents and often to support the views of the minority and upset the plans of the majority.

That Oxford and Cambridge should in this way be "regimented" by a section of their non-resident graduates must be to many a surprising revelation of bad government—bad, ill-designed organisation which can no longer be tolerated. The result in regard to the

question of "compulsory Greek" is that, whilst the Cambridge Masters have agreed to its removal, and the Oxford resident body has voted its removal by 128 votes to 38, the non-resident body of Oxford M.A.'s came up to vote at Oxford a fortnight ago and reversed the decision by a majority of six (312 votes to 306.) Thus Oxford is made to appear as hostile to the new and necessary movement in education. But it is not the real, active, resident body, vitally responsible for and actually engaged in the education of the country, which has done this. It is a very small section—less than 300 of the non-resident graduates—who have exercised the power so unreasonably given to them in order to "bolster up" compulsory Greek. Who are they, these quondam undergraduates who are thus allowed to arrest the reasonable and healthy education of their successors in the academic grove? We must, of course, give them credit for honest enthusiasm in the cause of Greek. The Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Oxford and some of his friends have assured us that they will not hereafter oppose the exemption of students of the natural sciences from the Greek test. They are to be allowed by a future statute to go free; but students of history, law, and literature are still to be required to "pass" in the Greek language. The reason put forward for this compromise is that we shall thus retain in our education "a background of Greek." We may well ask in reply, "Who can escape that background? Do we not all live with a background of Greek? Had not even Shakespeare 'a background of Greek'?" The fact is that it is not only not desired, but



AMERICAN "MYSTERY" SHIPS: INGENUOUS ANTI-SUBMARINE DEVICES.

Inspired by the British "Q" boats, the U.S. Navy devised two decoy ships, designed by Mr. Warren S. Fisher, for use against U-boats off the American coast. Unfortunately, they never came into action. Their guns were counter-sunk in pits and thus concealed just above deck behind a false panel with a rubber diaphragm. Above the gun was a sight protruding through the diaphragm. The decoy ships were protected against torpedoes by a series of steel plates, which, on opening fire, could be let down from the ship's side and kept floating in the water some 25 ft. away by means of an air-chamber at the top and steel rods connecting them with the ship. Above is another device, for picking up anchored mines, somewhat analogous to our paravanes. It was torpedo-shaped, and carried its own electric motive power, operated from the ship through a cable. It had 2 projecting arms, each 25 ft. long, with grappling hooks, reaching to a depth of 10 or 12 ft., and preceded the ship at a distance of 100 to 200 ft.

By Courtesy of the "Scientific American."

bodied in "Act of Parliament," by the Masters of Arts—the graduates of the University. Before the existence of railways the Masters who took part in that government were necessarily limited to the resident Masters; but since it became possible to journey in a day from any part of the kingdom to Oxford or Cambridge a new system has been established by Act of Parliament. Certain matters and the proposal of new rules and statutes are specifically entrusted to the resident M.A.'s, who form a special assembly (or "congregation") for that purpose. But a separate body was at the same time ingeniously and designedly brought into existence, consisting of all M.A.'s, whether resident or not, who pay a small annual fee for the privilege of belonging to it. This body—called "Convocation" at Oxford, and the "Electoral Roll" at Cambridge—has to give its sanction by vote, taken at special meetings called at the University, to any and every new piece of legislation already passed and approved by the resident M.A.'s, or Congregation. This is a singular and deadly obstacle to all reasonable government of the Universities. It enables the non-resident M.A.'s from every

also not possible, to abolish that background of Greek. On the other hand, it is of the utmost importance in the opinion of many—of whom I am one—that the background should not be any longer dragged into the foreground, and the whole scheme and presentation of education distorted. Our greatest writers, our greatest thinkers—Shakespeare, Francis Bacon, Milton, Bunyan, Defoe, Mill, Darwin, Huxley, Spenser, and a host of others—had no acquaintance with Greek. True, they did not escape—as no civilised man can—the influence of Greek thought. But to them it was a background of which most of them were unconscious, and certainly had nothing to do with Greek grammar. Surely we can be content to let it remain so for all but the special student of Greek. He has everyone's sympathy in his study of our background, but he must abandon the attempt—persistently if ineffectively made at Oxford for a hundred and fifty years past—to sacrifice the whole scene and the living actors on it to this worship of the background. Dr. Johnson truly said that Greek was a luxury, and assuredly as such it is not to be administered as a main feature of educational diet.

THE PEACE-YEAR TOURNAMENT: THE FRENCH MUSICAL RIDE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FOESTIER.



HEADED BY THE TRUMPETERS, WHO BLEW A FANFARE ON THE SIGNING OF PEACE: FRENCH CAVALRY OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AT OLYMPIA.

When it was known that the Peace Treaty had been signed, the band of the Royal Marines (Plymouth Division) at Olympia played "God save the King" and the "Marseillaise," and the French Cavalry trumpeters blew a fanfare. The grand Naval, Military, and Air Force Tournament makes a special appeal this year, as the British Public consists

so largely of demobilised men who have first-hand knowledge of one of the Three Services. The musical ride by French officers and N.C.O.'s from the Saumur Cavalry School is one of the most popular features in the programme. The trumpeters ride at the head of the Section.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

BUCKINGHAM PALACE UNDER SEARCHLIGHTS ON PEACE NIGHT: THE KING AND QUEEN ACCLAIMED BY A LOYAL CONCOURSE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, H. W. KORKKOEK.



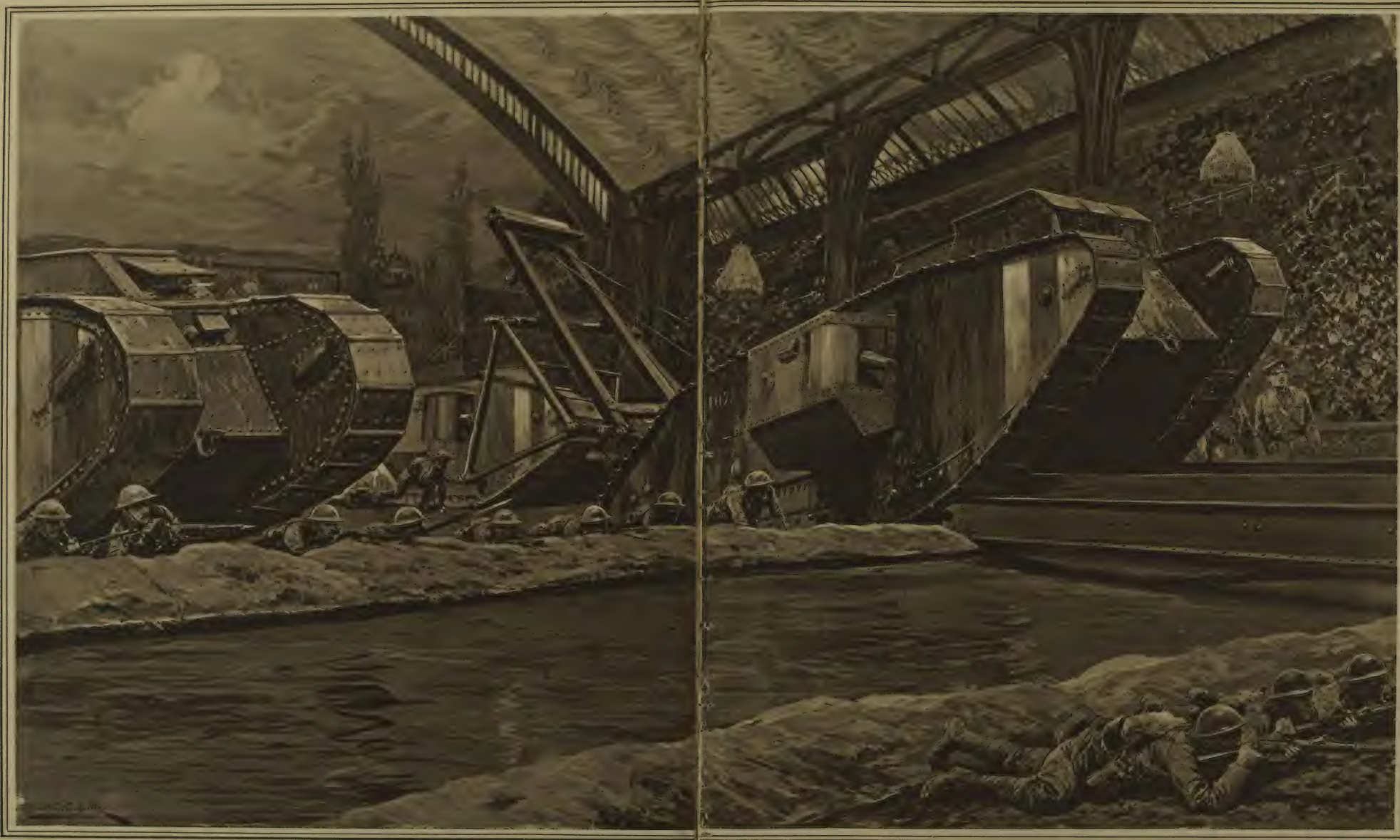
A CENTRE OF LONDON'S PEACE DEMONSTRATION: BUCKINGHAM PALACE, WITH THE ROYAL PARTY ON THE BALCONY: SEARCHLIGHTS: AND A HUGE, CHEERING CROWD.

Buckingham Palace was a centre to which all London gravitated on June 28, to greet the King with loyal acclamations on the arrival of the news that Peace had been signed that day at Versailles. In the afternoon the King and Queen, with their children, came out on the balcony as the guns were booming the great news, and after the National Anthem had been played his Majesty came forward and said: "Peace has been signed, and thus ends the greatest war in history. I join you in thanking God." Quiet thankfulness, indeed, was the prevalent mood of the great concourse, but there was a deep sincerity in the cheers which were renewed again and again throughout the

evening for the King and the Royal Family, whose example has meant so much to the nation during the past four years. The intense loyalty of the huge gathering was unmistakable. In the evening about 9.15 the King and Queen, with the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, Prince Albert, and Prince Henry, again came out on the balcony. The King, who had before worn khaki, was in undress Naval uniform. In response to cries for a speech, his Majesty thanked the people for their demonstration of loyalty. Searchlights concentrated on the Palace, and about 11 p.m. their Majesties, with the Prince of Wales, once more came out to bid a final goodnight.—[Copyrighted in U.S.A. and Canada.]

TANKS IN "THE ATTACK" AT OLYMPIA: REALISM IN THE NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE TOURNAMENT.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



BRIDGE-LAYING TANKS AND OTHERS IN THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE TOURNAMENT: A REALISTIC IMITATION OF AN ADVANCE AGAINST THE ENEMY.

The Royal Naval, Military and Air Force Tournament was opened at Olympia on June 26, in the presence of the King and Queen and Marshal Joffre. Modern methods of warfare are represented in a way that has never been seen before, especially in "The Attack," a realistic demonstration of British troops going "over the top" against the Germans. The advance of the infantry is preceded by a "barrage," and a prominent part in the mimic onslaught is played by a number of Tanks, one weighing

35 tons and another 20 tons. Their speed and climbing powers and mobility in turning are a revelation to those who have only seen them in processions or as accessories to War Loan campaigns. The Tanks of the new bridge-laying type also show their powers in that respect. One of them may be seen in the centre background of our illustration, while on the right another Tank is shown just about to cross a bridge that has been laid.—(Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)

ETHIOPIAN FRIENDS OF THE ALLIES: THE ABYSSINIAN MISSION.

PHOTOGRAPH BY VANDYK.



RECENTLY RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY THE KING AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE: ENVOYS FROM THE EMPRESS OF ABYSSINIA—DEJAZMATCH NADO (CENTRE), CHIEF OF THE MISSION; KANTIBAR GABRU (RIGHT); AND ATO HERUI (LEFT).

The photographs here shown are those of the three representatives of an Abyssinian Mission, which (as mentioned in a fuller article elsewhere in this number) is now on a Mission to this country, having come to present gifts and a friendly address from the Empress of Abyssinia and the Heir-Apparent, Ras Tafari, to their Majesties the King and Queen, congratulating them on the victorious issue of the war, and reaffirming Abyssinian friendship with this country. The photographs depict the Envoys in their native ceremonial dress, which consists, in the case of those of the highest rank, of white

trousers, a gorgeous gold-embroidered scarlet and blue cloak reaching almost to the ankles, and a head-dress of a real lion's mane, held in by a golden band. The Envoys have been received by their Majesties, have been on an industrial tour in the North and Midlands, and have flown over London in a Handley-Page. The central figure is Dejazmatch Nado, Chief of the Mission, formerly Governor of the Arussi Province in Abyssinia. On the right is Kantibar Gabru, a chief attached to the Court of the Empress of Abyssinia in Adis Ababa. On the left is Ato Herui, Head of the Municipality of Adis Ababa.

THE FIRST DIRECT ATLANTIC FLIGHT

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SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE PASSING OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN ELEPHANT.

NATURALISTS and sportsmen, all over the world, will read with dismay the decision of the Union Government of South Africa to sanction the extermination of the elephants so jealously preserved in the Addo Bush.

This fate has long threatened them, and to avert it a select committee was appointed to consider ways and means of saving them. The appointment of this committee was in response to the demands of the farmers for the extermination of the herd, or, alternatively, to devise some means of rendering it harmless. For it was urged that through the scarcity of water in the reserve, the elephants were prone to break out and make their way to the dams on farms in the vicinity, causing damage to property and danger to life. The committee reported that it was extremely averse to recommending extermination; remarking that the South African elephant, which once roamed in great herds over nearly the whole of South Africa, was now restricted to a small remnant in the Addo Bush and the Knysna forests. This being so, the deliberate extermination of these elephants "would, upon grounds of deeply felt general sentiment, and in the interests of science, be received by not only very high and influential circles in South Africa, but by the general feeling of the civilised world, with condemnation, as a step reflecting no credit upon South Africa."

But the appeal of the committee has fallen upon deaf ears. The decree of extermination has gone forth, and

the doom is sealed. Those who are responsible for this ruthless decision have brought upon themselves the scorn of all sane men. Only apathy and feeble-mindedness are responsible for such a resolution, for a means of confining them could have been found if the will had been there to act. Since nothing can now help them, it has been decided to save at least some of the slain for museums; and a

dismemberment begins, the most careful notes should be taken as to the height, length of the limbs, girth of the feet, hairiness, and last but not least, the shape of the ear. Plaster casts of at least a couple of dozen of different ages and sexes should be made on the spot before shrinkage takes place. This matter of the ear is one of no little importance: since by its shape, it has been contended, the African may be divided into no less than twelve sub-species. No less than three of these are allocated to South Africa. The type of one is from this Addo Bush herd; another is from the Western Cape Colony, which includes the Knysna Forest; while the third is the Mashonaland elephant—*Elephas africanus selousi*. These slain will afford a unique opportunity of examining a large number of individuals from the same small locality, and measured at the same time. If plaster casts of these ears are not taken on the spot, it will reflect no credit on those responsible for the scientific side of this execution. For henceforth the Addo Bush Elephant will cease to exist, and the evidence taken from dried specimens will be of little worth.

There is yet another matter which should receive attention now. The late Captain Selous, in one of his wonderful books, tells how he constantly found the orifice of the gland behind the eye plugged by a long, slender piece of wood, which he supposed was accidentally driven in as the animal forced its way through the forest. I suggested to him that really, if he had more carefully examined them, he would have found that these apparent thorns were made up of the secretions of the gland, and were akin to the "ear-wax" plugging the auditory passage of whales. (Continued overleaf.)



ALLIED STATESMEN AT VERSAILLES PREPARING FOR THE PEACE SIGNATURE CEREMONY: (L. TO R., FROM CENTRE), PRESIDENT WILSON, M. CLEMENCEAU, MR. BALFOUR, AND BARON SONNINO. On June 24 M. Clemenceau, President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, and others visited Versailles and inspected the arrangements made for the signing of peace in the Galerie des Glaces.—[Photograph by Rol.]

taxidermist is to accompany those who have undertaken the slaughter, for the purpose of collecting skins and skeletons. But unless a small army of taxidermists is engaged, but little will be saved from the wreck. It is to be hoped that the skull, at least, of every one of the slain will be carefully preserved. Moreover, before

he supposed was accidentally driven in as the animal forced its way through the forest. I suggested to him that really, if he had more carefully examined them, he would have found that these apparent thorns were made up of the secretions of the gland, and were akin to the "ear-wax" plugging the auditory passage of whales. (Continued overleaf.)

COLONEL AT 27, M.P. AT 28.

THE REMARKABLE STORY OF A BRILLIANT YOUNG OFFICER.

Lieut.-Colonel L'Estrange Malone, M.P., a brilliant officer of the Royal Air Force—he reached his present rank at the early age of 27, and became a member of Parliament at the age of 28—has written the following remarkably interesting letter.

To the DIRECTORS OF THE PELMAN INSTITUTE.

"Dear Sirs,—

"I feel I must write and give you a hearty appreciation of the results of the Pelman Course. May I first be permitted to make a few observations regarding its application to my own personal case?

"The outbreak of war found me completing a period as assistant to the Director of the Air Department at the Admiralty, and on Aug. 11 I was appointed to fit out and take command of some of the cross-Channel steamers in order to enable them to take on board seaplanes to carry out aerial work in the North Sea.

I Discovered Pelmanism.

"The outstanding feature of this work was the famous raid on Cuxhaven on Christmas Day, 1914. After a varied war experience in many theatres of war, from the North Sea to Aden, sometimes experiencing success, sometimes encountering failure, my peregrinations found me once again in London in January, 1917. Then it was that, through a friend, I discovered Pelmanism.

"Luckily, just after that time, through difference of opinion with the existing authorities, I was enabled to go for a six-months' 'change of air' in H.M.S. *Lion*, the flag-ship of the Battle-Cruiser Force with the Grand Fleet. "Whilst no one will deny the difficulties and strenuous nature of naval life, compared to other forms of warfare, it certainly provides periods of comparative calm and periods when it is possible to put in good, solid study, and in this respect, therefore, Pelmanism was enabled to get a good six-months' footing.

"One can only judge by results. From my own experience I am quite satisfied that the work done and progress made in the last two years has amply repaid the moderate investment expended in undergoing the Pelman Course.

"The successive stages, which were undeniably satisfactory, prove, without doubt, that there must be something in the Pelman Idea, because on Dec. 28, 1918, less than two years later, one of its youngest students finds himself in the House of Commons, with the addition of many other responsibilities and duties.

Three Practical Results.

"Now, Sirs, what is it about Pelmanism that is so wonderful? There are three practical results arising from Pelmanism. There is the War use, the Professional use, and the Educational use. These are the three outstanding results which people have attained through Pelmanism.

"The War use manifests itself in the results achieved by officers and men who have undertaken the Pelman Course, in the field, either by acts of gallantry, or in overcoming

fear, in stimulating personal energy and courage, in enduring hardships, and thwarting apparently insurmountable difficulties.



LIEUT.-COLONEL MALONE, M.P.

whose remarkable letter is printed in these columns to-day. Those who wish to receive full details of the system described by him should apply to the Pelman Institute, 53, Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1. They will be sent to you free of charge by return of post.

point of view, which means the widening and expanding of all the component parts of the human being.

"What is the practical explanation of these extraordinary results? No successful business can ever be

run without a policy; no shareholders could ever be induced to risk their money in a concern without aim, without a scheme, and yet every day we find a large number of people gambling with their own lives, treating their lives in a manner in which they would never dream of handling far less important business matters, which are possibly small matters of a few pounds.

"Can anyone imagine a more anomalous policy? And what is the reason for it? It is because people have never taken the trouble to think. They have never considered the fact that a great many laws of common-sense apply as much to the human being as they do to the world of business.

"No one can go through the Pelman Course without being compelled to face boldly the hard facts of this life, and to erect and at least visualise mentally the goal-posts of this short mortal life. No one can over-estimate the benefits of such a Course, and if we succeed in erecting a chain of concentric goal-posts, if we can successfully formulate some of the general aims of this life, some broad purpose for existence, much good will have been done.

The Vista of To-morrow.

"That is the outstanding result of Pelmanism as I see it. No one can go through the Pelman Course without realising this matter vividly. Some people may be against materialism, but if they are afraid to oppose materialism because they oppose bare facts, surely they are lacking in moral courage.

"Let us just consider whether there is not a single materialistic explanation, for Pelmanism is no magic Elixir. If we take the human being and analyse it, we can divide it into three broad general divisions, which are:

- "(1) Physical.
- "(2) Moral or Intuitive.
- "(3) Intellectual.

"These are the three predominant components of the Human Structure. Each of these compartments is developed and exploited by the Pelman Course.

"Whatever may be your work, whatever may be your daily task, be it great or small, whatever may be your ambition, your aims, your goals, your purposes in life, nothing is more beneficial from every point of view than a clarifying of the reason for your existence, why you are here, and at least an elementary knowledge of the cogs which compositely comprise the Human Machine, and why they turn.

"This is the vista which Pelmanism opens up to you!

"I am, Yours faithfully,

"CECIL L'ESTRANGE MALONE, M.P."

The House of Commons, S.W.

The foregoing remarkable story demonstrates the intense personal interest of Pelmanism. No reader can afford to neglect the great movement which is freely open to the most searching investigation. Write to-day for a copy of "Mind and Memory," which describes Pelmanism in detail. This intensely interesting book, together with a copy of *Truth's* famous Report on Pelmanism and a form enabling you to enrol for the complete Course on special terms, will be sent gratis and post free if you write a post-card to-day to the Pelman Institute, 53, Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1.



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certainly of finding this plug in every animal he examined—and he collected some dozen or so, which were subsequently lost—points to the secretion theory. This may now be settled once for all.

The British Museum, it is hoped, will receive at least one complete skeleton; for, incredible as it may seem, at present this is lacking there! Better still would be skeletons of male, female, and young. As many calves as possible should be saved alive, for the benefit of Zoological Gardens, including that in London, where at present the African elephant is not represented.

It is to be feared that this lamentable hunting will be accompanied by much injury to other game inhabiting this reserve. And among this are buffaloes which in South Africa to-day are on the verge of extinction though, in the early days when Selous was hunting there, they were to be seen in thousands. Then came the "Kinderpest," slaying, as we are told, the angel of the Lord slew the Assyrians under Sennacherib. We have no more liking for that angel than for those who have decreed the slaughter of the elephants of the Addo Bush.

W. P. PYCRAFT.

Once upon a time, when sizes in clothes were fixed as the much-advertised laws of the Medes and Persians, and labelled stock, the wretched women who were large of limb or redundant in flesh suffered heavy handicap. Makers decreed that the female form divine should be sized up, or down, and that all who failed to bow to that decree should suffer. Lovely things were dangled before their delighted eyes, but if they wanted them, they had to be specially made. Debenham and Freebody have looked upon the out-sizes and pitied them. The great house in Wigmore Street admits out-sizes to the paradise of pretty clothes on a level with their more orthodox sisters. Tea-gowns are specially studied, and stout figures are made to look tall.



THE PRINCE OF WALES IN HIS OWN PRINCIPALITY: INTERESTED VISITOR AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT CARDIFF (Photograph by Farrington Photo. Co.)



THE PRINCE OF WALES INSPECTING THE CARDIFF BOYS' NAVAL BRIGADE: A PICTURESQUE CEREMONY IN THE GROUNDS OF CARDIFF CASTLE, DURING HIS RECENT VISIT TO SOUTH WALES.—(Photograph by C.N.)

A POET-POLITICIAN'S NOVEL.

TO the Western mind there is much that is abnormally full of imagination and romance in this work of Sir Rabindranath Tagore (who recently renounced his title), but the Oriental nature revels in picturesqueness, and the author of "The Home and the World" (Macmillan) has almost excelled himself in the glamour and vivid colour of his prose, which will assuredly appeal to his admirers for there is scarcely a line in his latest prose-poem which is not appealing, either in its diction or its significance, and it is fanciful and poetic to the last degree. The author has crowded his pages with symbolic phrases, strange scenes, mystical theories, and picturesque diction; the men and women in the book are prone to talk in an epigrammatic fashion in which the fantastic, the poetic, and the prosaic are curiously mixed with realism and symbolism. To analyse such a volume might well seem to readers other than those who regard the author as a poet-prophet, and his utterances as, in their degree, inspired, to be an effort demanding more than usual care. But it may be said with emphasis that each page offers some thought

new to Western readers, expressed with Oriental floridity. Added to a mass of poetic symbolism is an under-current of philosophy, and even when it may seem difficult to agree with some of the writer's views the method of their expression is of constant interest. Occasionally, both the subject and the style of the author are poetic and symbolic to the verge of vagueness: modern sex-problems are freely discussed, and in other passages metaphor is heaped upon metaphor; and, further, references to such questions of high politics as a United India and other problems of the period find a place. As to the fact that Sir Rabindranath Tagore has written to the Viceroy of India asking to be relieved of his knighthood, it will be remembered that he did this as a protest against the "passion of vengeance" which, he alleges, is "blinding the noble vision of statesmanship" in our Government.

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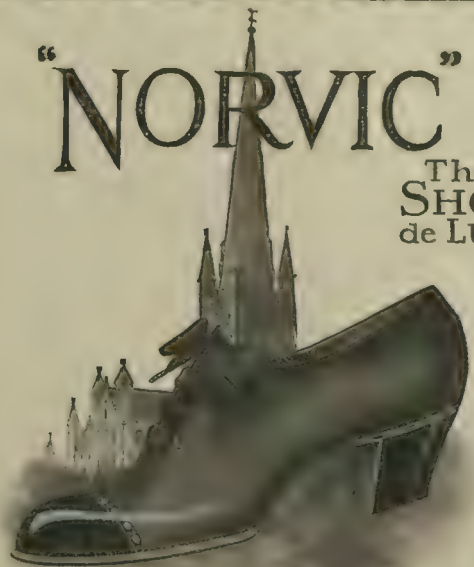
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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"HIS LITTLE WIDOWS," AT WYNDHAM'S.

THE new musical comedy at Wyndham's, with its chorus of Mormon elders, and its heavy of wives, whom the hero is expected to take over along with a fortune from his dead uncle, makes an extremely bright and



THE WINNERS OF THE GOLF TOURNAMENT AT ST. ANDREWS: ABE MITCHELL AND GEORGE DUNCAN (TIED FOR FIRST PLACE); WITH HARRY VARDON (THIRD)

Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.

enjoyable entertainment. There might have been difficulties about the theme the librettist has chosen, but he steers clear of them—for Pete Lloyd, the legatee, far from embracing the opportunities of polygamy, would never have accepted the conditions of the will but for his partners, who eventually pair off with two of the widows, and his only relation with the ladies is one of trying to avoid them, especially a very big and buxom dame, capable of lifting him off his feet. The spectacle of a small man running away from an imposing woman can always be safely counted on as a source of amusement in the theatre, and it works once more at Wyndham's, Mr. Laddie Cliff's subdued, deprecating manner rendering it the more effective. But this comedian's greatest score is made with

his dancing; an eccentric *pas seul* of his, indeed, proved the hit of the evening at the *première*. His success is shared by Miss Marie Blanche, who, grown handsomer than ever, and of rather fuller figure, has a pretty song about the moon, prettily rendered, which instantly won favour. The composer, Mr. Schroeder, has also supplied Miss Mabel Green with some attractive airs; as two of the Musketiers—for so the partners call themselves—Mr. Eric Blore and Mr. Jack Morrison play very neatly; and there is picturesqueness about the bridal costumes; while the setting is charming without getting into the way of the performers. There is no doubt about this story of "His Little Widows," which Mr. Bernard Hislin submits to us, deserving to have a run.

"PYGMALION AND GALATEA," AT THE SCALA.

There is no being wildly enthusiastic over a revival of W. S. Gilbert's "Pygmalion and Galatea," once allowance has been made for the fact that, in a prim and self-complacent age, Gilbert helped to keep alive some sort of poetry and imagination in the theatre. His treatment of the famous old story of the statue which its sculptor's ardour warmed into flesh and blood seems rather insipid to-day, like so much Victorian art; his verse has a pedestrian movement, with little lift in it; his satire rings very conventional and tame. Even the veteran among playgoers, watching its broad humours and its caged fancy, is interested in the play less for itself than for its histrionic associations, having some tenderness for it because Mrs. Kendal and Mary Anderson, and Julia Neilson and Miss Fortescue, and a line of actresses have successively figured as the at once too knowing and too innocent Galatea. There was a time when the rôle served as the jumping-off ground of many a stage debutante; nowadays even that use of the piece has almost ceased. So Mr. F. J. Nettlefold must not mind a rather listless attitude being adopted towards his matins of Gilbert's "mythological comedy" at the Scala. It is attractively staged, and there is graciousness as well as pathos in Mrs. Nettlefold's acting. But if we are to have fantasy in the playhouse, we prefer a Barrie's to a Gilbert's. The Gilbertian sense of fun—in

"The Mikado" and the like—looks like having a better chance of longevity than the Gilbertian vein of poetry.

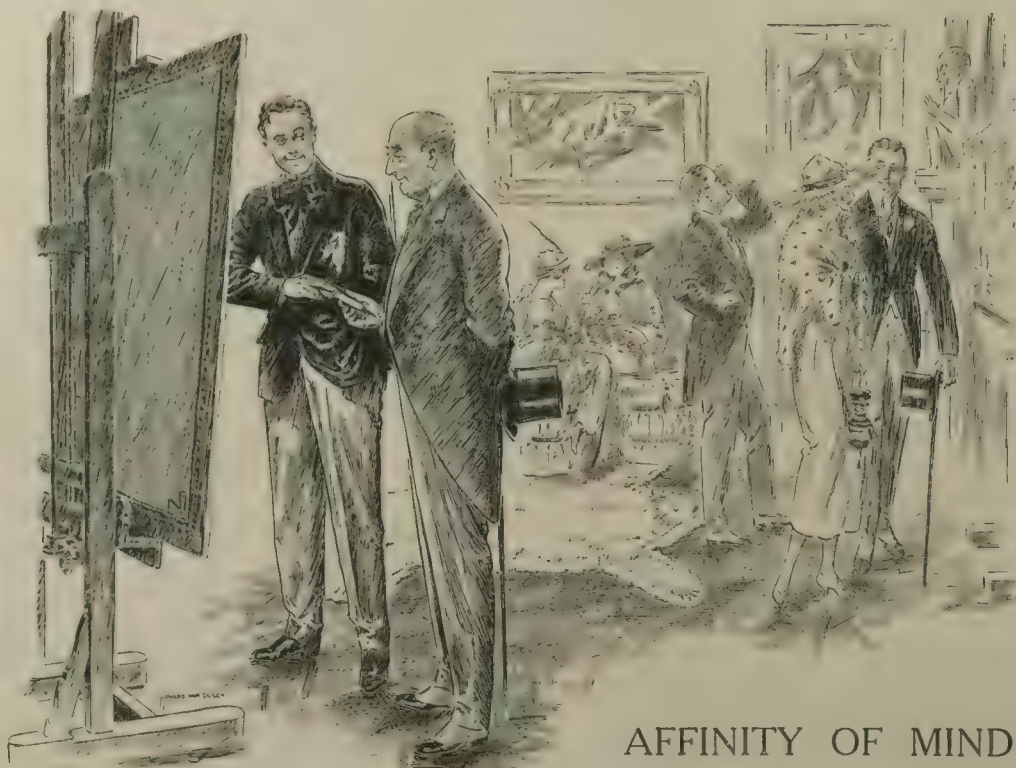
"THE NEW GHETTO," AT THE PAVILION, MILE END.

A few words, at least, are due to Dr. Hertz's eloquent drama, "The New Ghetto," produced in Vienna twenty years ago, and just presented in English at the Pavilion Theatre, Mile End. Its appeal is a little discounted by the absence of any Anti-Semite feeling in this country, and, rather more so, by the weakness of its construction and the artificiality of some of its characters. But as a piece of propagandism, it is vigorous enough, and there is at least one live character in it—Wasserstein, the opportunist financier who combines compassion for his suffering Jewish compatriots with the keenest acquisitive ness. This outstanding figure, so typical of his race in his manner, his speech, and his humour, was admirably played at Mile End by the translator, Mr. M. J. Landa.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AND A CARDIFF POLICEMAN WHO BECAME A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS TALKING TO POLICE-CONSTABLE RITCHINGS.

At Cardiff on June 26 the Prince of Wales inspected men of the Cardiff Constabulary who have served in the war. P.C. Ritchings rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and is now back in the Police as a Drill Instructor.—[Photograph by G.P.U.]



AFFINITY OF MIND

What more agreeable than a discussion on Art—with just that free, frank interchange of thought that is so helpful. And for a smoke in harmony with your thoughts, a Morris's "Yellow Seal" Virginia. These choice Cigarettes possess an irresistible charm.

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LADIES' NEWS.

THE week after Ascot was crowded with events to which the weather authorities were not so kind as to the first three days of the Royal Meeting. The Floral Fête and the Garden Party at St. James's Palace on Midsummer Day were treated to midwinter weather, sullen skies, and a bitter wind. Women are nothing if not brave, so they sat and sold in the cold, and were as merry as grigs—whatever they may be—and asked if their noses were blue and their complexions violet, in the hope of reassuring answers which were forthcoming. Some sent home for cloaks and snuggled into them contentedly. It was not weather to tempt people to sit in the open, listen to the New Zealanders' band, and eat strawberries and cream or ices. The astonishing thing was that so many did so. The Duchess of Norfolk and the Duchess of Somerset, first and second ladies of their high rank, were at the Chelsea Fête, and the Duchess of Albany was there as a purchaser. Priscilla Lady Annesley sold carnations, and did a good business despite the day. There were numbers of people present on the opening day, but not enough; and the same was true of the St. James's Palace Garden Party for the Nation's Tribute to Nurses.

Most of us are quite as much interested in summer sales as in summer fêtes, for the sales mean pleasure in the future in nice things acquirable now at moderate cost. Harrods' one week is always greatly looked forward to. It begins on the 7th, and includes the week ending on

Saturday, the 12th. Naturally, women appreciate it, because every woman knows how really reliable is Harrods' stock and the sale is of that only, and at substantially reduced price. It is possible in limited space to give merest hints as to the excellent investments to be made. A blouse of very heavy rich crêpe-de-Chine for 32s. 6d. is a bargain, especially of Harrods' cut and style. Blouses in fine white voile, with daintily embroidered collar and cuffs, for 14s. 9d. are another. So, too, are Panama hats at 15s. 9d.; and there is a large choice in other and delightful hats at really bargain prices. Gloves and stockings, expensive as they are, come under the pleasant reductions; and furs, which will become dearer and still more dear as the time for wearing them comes round, offer a special field for advantageous purchase. A long Kolinsky sable coat, which sold at 85 guineas, is reduced for the sale to 59 guineas; and in sets of furs the marking-down is equally remarkable. A sale catalogue, which will be sent on application to the firm, will give illustrations and prices of hundreds of Harrods' real bargains.

To house-lovers especially, but to all women, it will be welcome news that Robinson and Cleaver's summer sale at their great Linen Hall in Regent Street is in progress, and will continue throughout this month. The prices are extraordinary when one realises that the shortage of flax from Belgium and Russia continues, and must continue for a long time. Only possessors of immense stocks like Robinson and Cleaver could offer them. Linen damask table-cloths, sheets and towels, handkerchiefs, lingerie,

baby linen, blouses, and frocks are all included in the reductions which render this sale so remarkable. For 15s. 6d. a fine damask table-cloth of pure Irish linen, grass bleached; two by two yards, is obtainable, and others up to 30s. 6d., but all of equally wonderful value. There are also curtains at quite low prices. The well-cut and well-hung drill and piqué skirts at a guinea will find many purchasers, as will the dainty and beautiful embroidered blouses from 17s. 11d. Sports coats include wool jumpers in heavy Shetland stitch at 23s.; mercerised jerseys, pink, Saxe-blue, and grey at 25s. 6d.; and some 250 sports coats and jumpers in wool and artificial silk at very materially reduced prices. It is a genuine sale, and offers many and varied opportunities.

Waring and Gillow's great summer sale is in progress throughout next week. It attracts all those who want to freshen up their houses after long, unavoidable neglect, and the draperies offered at this sale at remarkably low prices will prove a wonderful aid to this scheme. Waring and Gillow stands guarantee for the goodness of the fabrics, and the colours and designs are artistic and delightfully harmonious, as would be expected in a house from which so many of the stately homes of England have been decorated. There are excellent bargains in linens for the house also; an example, from many, is 12,000 yards of heavy cretonne which was 3s. 6d. and 2s. 11d. a yard and is now 1s. 11½d.; and as to handkerchiefs for fancy wear in the blouse or little coat pocket, they are attractive as a flight of butterflies. There are, of course, others equally charming for use; and there are in every

(Continued overleaf.)

Lotus

A HANDSOME golf shoe for men, a new model, guaranteed absolutely waterproof, is now being made and supplied in small quantities to the shops that sell Lotus. Later in the year it will be in good supply.

Not only the soles but also the uppers are waterproof and guaranteed to keep the feet dry, unless sunk right up to the ankles in water or the socks are sprayed with water off the top of grass.

These shoes are too, considering they have double uppers, remarkably light in weight and exceedingly comfortable to wear; indeed they are just as comfortable and reliable as Lotus waterproof service boots were in waterlogged trenches.

When nailing or tacketing them for golf, nails or tackets of only moderate length, not those with long shanks, should be used, and care should be taken not to drive them into the stitches near the edge of the soles.

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TEAFROCK, in soft Satin P. uté, with deep silk fringe at hem and collar, broad sash forming waist-line, lined throughout with Japanese Silk Slip. In all the newest shades.

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100 COUNTRY SUITS in five different designs, of which sketch is an example. These Suits are well tailored and are made in the best quality novelty tweeds.

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Continued.

department of this world-famous house remarkably advantageous purchases to be made. Bedspreads are remarkable value, as will be seen, for 350 of lace which were 25s. are now on sale for 18s. 9d., and Irish embroidered cotton bedspreads at even greater reductions.

The weather robbed the fête in the gardens of Lansdowne House and Devonshire House for the Blue Triangle of the Y.W.C.A. of the charm of summer dress. The sun was not an absentee, but the north-east wind was a very persistent attendant. Many well known people were present, and the fête scored a success. Alexandra Day will, I fancy, turn out one of the most successful on record. The Queen of the Day looked simply delightful as she drove along, bowing right and left. With her was Princess Victoria, and in the second carriage her Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Portland, and those two very faithful and loyal old friends and members of her Household, the Hon. Charlotte Knollys and General Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C. It was quite a triumphal progress amid cheers and waving handkerchiefs.

It was quite the place to be when the signing of Peace was proclaimed, among the men who had helped to win victory at the Naval, Military, and Air Service Tournament. The Frenchmen had just finished their musical ride, which is a beautiful spectacle, and the mounted trumpeters a delightful and unusual one. They had formed up in front of the Royal Box, in which were Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught and the Crown Princess of Sweden, with her husband and two of her sons, when through a megaphone came the news "Peace was signed at twelve minutes past three." The packed audience literally jumped up like one person, and there was a cheering and a waving that it did one's heart good to see and hear. The band played "God Save the King," and the Frenchmen, and every service man present, were at the salute. Then came another burst of cheering followed by the "Marseillaise," and again all service men at the salute. It was a thrilling few minutes: the atmosphere was electric, and all were together in one great tumult of thankfulness and pride too—pride in the stuff the "Great Soul of All Things" had put into the making of the British and their Allies;

proud that it had been ours to demonstrate that right conquers might; however long and whole-hearted and enthusiastic the preparation of might; however savage, unscrupulous, and treacherous the education of might,

Germans we hate, but the things they have allowed themselves to stand for. Sweet are the uses of adversity to some; may they be sweetness to the perverted natures of the German peoples, and make them fit to come into the League of Nations as men and brothers! German women have the matter largely in their hands, if they will only assert and exert womanly influence.



TWO YOUTHFUL DANCE-FROCKS.

The one on the left is made of mauve accordion-pleated chiffon with a large sash and a bow of rose velvet; while pink Georgette and silver lace compose the other.

we then knew that it was buried and for ever, so long as we keep right our ideal. Subsequently, the Tournament went on its way, and there was not a word said or a gesture made against the defeated enemy. After all, it is not

The *Lonne bouche* is the last Royal Garden Party at Buckingham Palace. It was different in spirit from any royal entertainment that has gone before it. The women were, I believe, thinking far more affectionately than merely loyally of their royal host and hostess. Kindly words from either of them—and many, many were said—delighted the recipients, not from the snobbish point of view that the notice of the Queen or of the King had been achieved, but because their Majesties have won the greatest respect, the most whole-hearted admiration, and the deeply loyal affection of all thinking people, and notice from them is therefore a very great and most natural pleasure, and a real honour. It was pretty to see the debutantes' blushes when the Queen spoke to them. Almost every one of them had served. Service is a great character-builder, and the fact that girls blushed, proved that it is not a character-hardener. Indeed, so much of the service was to sick and wounded that it has had the contrary effect. Anyway, the Queen and the girls at the Garden Party was a really pretty point about it. It was, too, Princess Mary's debut in so far that it was her Royal Highness's first public appearance in the royal circle at what is tantamount to a Court. A. E. L.

It is interesting to know that Burberry protection, which enabled the first man to reach the South Pole, has been one of the essential means for making an uninterrupted air-passage across the Atlantic. Captain Alcock and Lieut. Brown were clothed in Burberry flying suits, which required no electrical heating, and which gave them the greatest comfort possible under the trying circumstances of the flight. Practically all the men entering for this hazardous contest have shown the acumen to choose Burberry material and design, as the protective covering for their heroic exploits.

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SPA

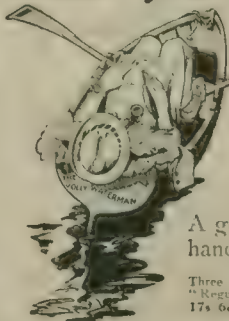
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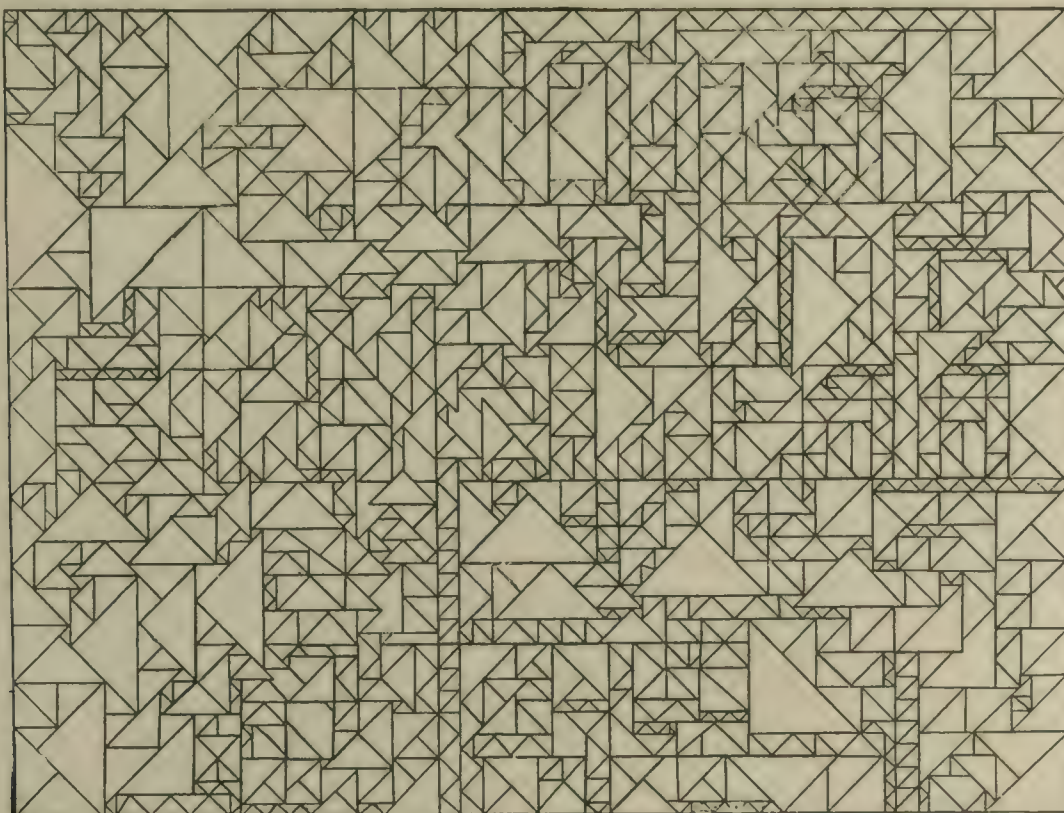
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NEW NOVELS.

"The Undying Fire."

"The Undying Fire" (Cassell) is neither more nor less a novel than is the Book of Job, of which it is a twentieth-century paraphrase, written for the apparent purpose of allowing Mr. H. G. Wells to provide an answer to the problem of man's tormented existence, and to point to wrong systems of education as the root of most evil. His style has not the restraint of his ancient forerunner; and his audacity is, of course, unlimited. The book begins with an interview in Heaven between the Almighty and Satan portraits constructed from data to be found in the Book of the Revelation and the opening of "Faust." Job Huss, the modern man of misfortunes, has the courage and endurance of his prototype, and is as grievously afflicted. He, too, is tempted to curse God and die; he, too, suffers from the consolation of his friends; he, too, wins through to the Divine restitution. There is much that is thought-compelling in "The Undying Fire"; and though Mr. Wells' "Everlasting Yea" arrives somewhat breathless—dishevelled even—from its passage through the thorns of controversy, it still arrives. Yet there may be people who, having read carefully from cover to cover, will return to the volume that contains not only the story of the original Job, but many other things (such as gospels and the letters of St. Paul), and find there the perpetual illumination of the dark places upon which Mr. Wells has thrown his clever little up-to-date electric torch. On the other hand, many people do not read the Bible—not even because it is a masterpiece of English literature; and if "The Undying Fire" directs them to it we think the author will feel he has written to a good purpose.

"The Chartered Adventurer."

Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle excel when they embark upon the romance of an Irishman—witness the story of Kitty Bellairs and her Irish lover, and now "The Chartered Adventurer" (Skeffington), where the gallant and high-spirited Terence O'Maherty disports himself with the vivacity of his race. By a happy inspiration, Terence's adventures take place in France for the most part, and he steps gaily in and out of the intrigues of the Duchesse de Berri's unsuccessful enterprise. The Duchesse herself is lightly sketched in, in the pride and charm of a youth so sadly green in judgment; and the rest of the canvas is filled with her courtiers and conspirators, and graced by a lovely Breton aristocrat, of whom we would gladly have

seen more. These are, however, stories of action; and authors as cunning as Agnes and Egerton Castle appreciate the value of "variety." There is something in this light-hearted book that goes well with summer and sun and the beckoning hand of the holiday spirit; and we feel sure that many people will be reading "The Chartered Adventurer" in the coming months, and will be grateful for its happy entertainment.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Malford Lane, Strand, W.C.

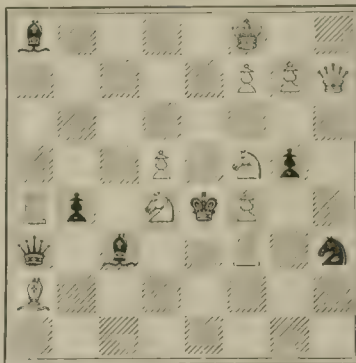
F. T. HANKS (Newcastle-on-Tyne).—We are obliged for your elegant little enclosure, in regard to which we have written you.

ERNEST ROBINS (Bexhill).—Your problem to hand, with thanks.

P. HAWKINS (Colchester).—Your letter is not clear. Please send a diagram of the position.

I. HERBERT FENTON.—Thanks for letter and enclosure.

PROBLEM No. 3814.—By A. M. SPARKE.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3812.—By W. FINLAYSON.

WHITE.
1. Q to R 5th
2. Mates accordingly.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 3807 and 3808 received from K. Shah D. D. (Calcutta); of No. 3810 from Lee-Corpe, Marsden (E.E.F. 1, 1919); John F. Wilkinson (Canter), and J. B. Canara; of No. 3811 from E. M. Vicars (Norwich), E. J. Lonsdale (New Brighton), and P. W. Hunt (Bridgewater); of No. 3812 from G. H. Betts (Bradfield College), H. Cockell (Penge), Enno,

E. J. Lonsdale, E. J. Gibbs (Upton Manor), P. W. Hunt, John Isaacson (Liverpool), Albert Taylor (Sheffield), L. H. Scott (Motttingham), E. M. Vicars, and Jas. T. Palmer (Church).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3813 received from H. Grasset Baldwin (Farnham), C. A. P. (Bournemouth), G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Colham), A. H. H. (Bath), R. J. Lonsdale (New Brighton), P. W. Hunt (Bridgewater), J. Fowler, G. Lewthwaite (Leamington), A. W. Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), and G. Tilley (Bridgton).

CHESS IN ENGLAND.

Game played in the Merton Cup Handicap Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. H. SAUNDERS and HERBERT JACOBS.

(Centre Counter-Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	12. P to Q 3rd	Q to R 5th
2. P takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	13. Q takes P	B to K 2nd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt takes P	14. P to Kt 3rd	Q to Kt 5th
4. B to B 4th		15. P to Q R 4th	Kt to K 4th
		16. Q to K 4th	Q to R 4th
The continuation is an unusual one; but is worth consideration.			
5. Q to B 3rd	P to K 3rd		
6. B to Kt 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd		
7. K Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K 4th		
8. Q to K 4th	Kt to Kt 3rd		
The change of wings on the part of the two Knights is a manoeuvre more curious than valuable. White's Queen, however, is in a bad position, and his last move made it worse.			
9. Castles	B to Q and		
10. Kt to Q 4th	P to Q B 4th		
11. Kt takes P			

There is evidently some miscalculation here, the sacrifice of the piece being quite unwarranted. No compensation is gained either in attack or material.

P takes Kt

Another remarkable oversight which loses straight off. The Bt is open, of course, doubly defended; but in each case by a "pinned" and therefore useless support. The game was lost, anyhow.

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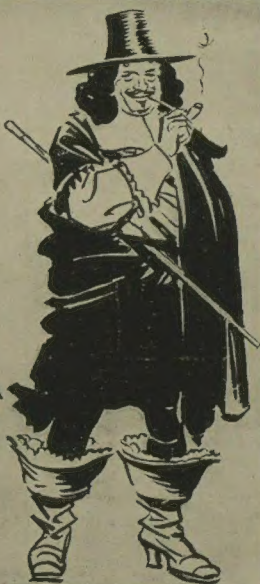
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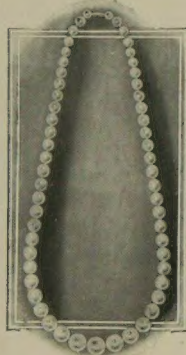
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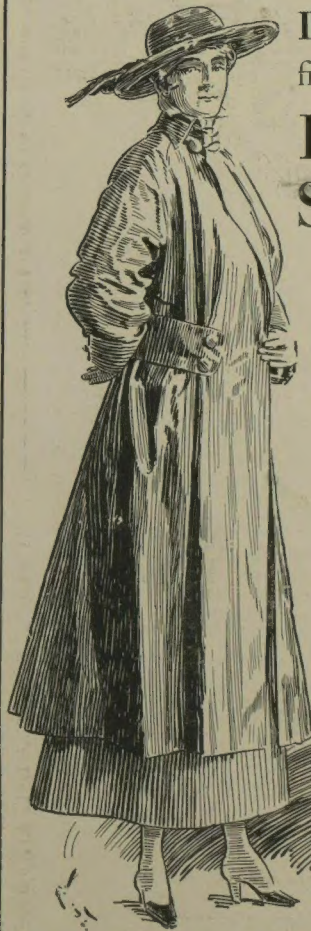
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Prices of New Cars.

A great many people are complaining that they placed orders in the early part of the year for new cars at the then advertised prices, paid their deposits, and now, before the makers are able to give definite dates for delivery, are informed that the price has gone up by ten or fifteen per cent. I am as much down on profiteering as anyone, but I must say that in this case my sympathies are with the manufacturers, who have been the victims of circumstance. After the Armistice was signed, motor-car manufacturers, being as anxious as any to get back to their normal activities, proceeded to get out their provisional peace programmes, and among the details which had to be settled was the price at which they would be able to sell their post-war cars. To a very large extent they had more or less to guess at the costs of labour and material, and allow a slight margin for any excess over estimates. They then issued their prices, which in every case which came under my notice were described as provisional and subject to revision one way or the other. We know what has happened in the meantime. Organised labour in practically every trade connected with the production of cars and allied products has insisted upon more wages and less working hours, with the inevitable consequence that prices of materials have gone up and the works' costs of cars increased enormously. As a case in point, I know of one famous firm in the trade which is listing

its complete car at £700. It has not changed its price as yet, nor have I heard that it contemplates doing so, but I know that the price noted means a net loss of £1 16s. on every car sold. It may be that they are holding on in the hope of costs coming down, or are depending on

What are the manufacturers to do? Are they to consider themselves bound by the prices they announced as provisional six months ago and to sell at a loss, or are they frankly to tell their customers it cannot be done and give them the alternative of paying more or cancelling their orders? Obviously, they can take only the one course, and I really do not see that they are to be blamed for it. Yet a number of people are protesting that it is not fair, and accuse the trade of profiteering at their expense. I am free to admit that very possibly bad organisation may be at the bottom of high prices, at least to some extent, but that is not the point at issue at the moment. It is rather that the British car cannot in the meantime be produced below a certain figure, and we have got to pay that figure or purchase something else at a lower price—if we can find it.

Government Profiteering in Cars.

The Deputy Minister of Munitions has been at pains to explain away the incident alluded to in

this column a fortnight ago, in which a Rolls-Royce car was impressed in 1917 and the owner paid the Government valuation, which was doubled when it became a question of re-sale to the former owner. Mr. Kellaway asked what would have happened if the market price to-day had been £500. Would the former owner have been content to pay the £1300 he received from the Government?

This seems to me to be a debatable manner of answering. He appears to have missed the point that the owner had no option in the first place. He did not want

(Continued overleaf.)



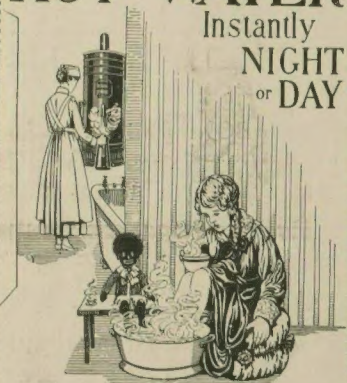
NEW CARS AT A HISTORIC PALACE: "ANGUS-SANDERSONS" AT HOLYROOD.

Our photograph of Angus-Sanderson cars of the newest type outside Holyrood Palace affords an illustration of extremes meeting in the world of to-day.

work's reorganisation to turn the loss into a margin on the right side; but, however that may be, the figures I have given may be taken as absolutely accurate.

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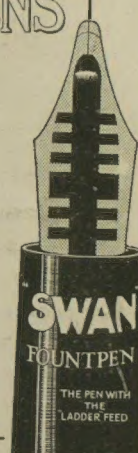
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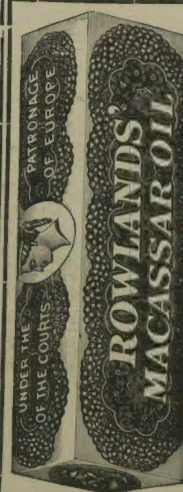
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Continued.]

to part with his car, but it was taken from him by impression, and he was paid a sum assessed by a Government valuer in compensation. Then, when he asks to have it back, he is told that the market has so appreciated that it will cost him £2600 if he wants it. Now, supposing the market had gone the other way, what would the Ministry have to complain about? They have admittedly had the use of the car for two years, and that is surely worth something; and, if they had got £500 for it, the cost of hiring would be at the rate of £400 a year—not an extravagant sum to pay for a Rolls-Royce. One point that seems also to have been missed in the discussion is that, if this principle is conceded, there appears to be nothing to prevent a Government Department confiscating any kind of property in order to hold for a rise.

A Light-Car Trial? The Junior Car Club has applied to the R.A.C. for a permit to hold a six days' reliability trial for light cars in September

reasons which make it practically certain that the R.A.C. will decline to delegate its functions to the junior organisation. It is quite sufficient to say that such a trial as that suggested would be inadvisable, since by no possibility could it be fully representative. Few of the light-car makers could be ready in time, and the trial would thus be restricted to cars of the pre-war type, plus a moiety of new models. Much the best thing to be done in the circumstances is to eschew events of the "open" type for this year, and wait for next year's Scottish Trial to test out the post-war light vehicles. It may be pointed out that there is nothing whatever to stop the Junior Car Club from organising as many closed events of the kind as it can secure entries for.

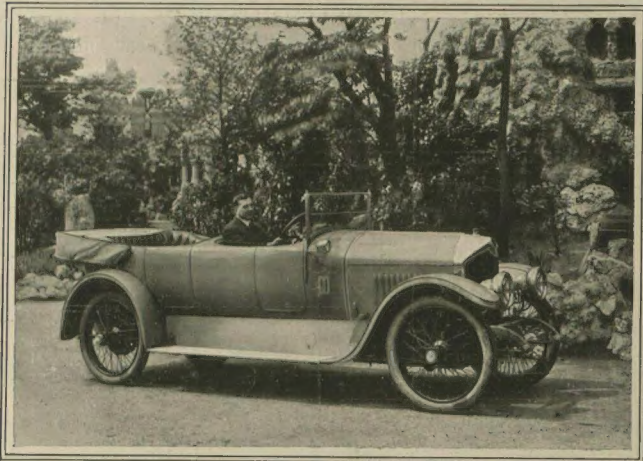
Vauxhall Developments.

One of the few firms fortunate enough to have been employed almost entirely on the building of cars throughout the war is that of Vauxhall.

Consequently, they are in a comparatively favourable position in regard to their post-war programme, and are farther ahead than most. I visited their works at Luton one day last week, and was not a little astonished at the wonderful developments that have taken place since I was last there, shortly before the war. In place of the series of detached shops—which had, like Topsy, "grewed" as necessity arose—there now exists a great and magnificently organised modern factory with as complete and up-to-date an equipment of plant as the most exacting of works organisers could desire. And the reflex of the new organisation is visible in the post-war Vauxhall models, which, without the slightest exaggeration, are really magnificent cars. I must say I am very favourably impressed by them. As an example of clean design and that quality of

honest workmanship which has put the British car in front of its competitors, the new Vauxhall "25" is hard to beat. In its performance on the road, too, it fully

bears out the good impression it conveys by examination of its details. Needless to say, as befits a car which has always been remarkable for its speed performance, it



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This interesting photograph shows Mr. William Letts, C.B.E., at the wheel of his latest 25-30-h.p. R.F.C. model Crossley motor car.

next. At the moment, the Club has not yet answered the application, but I think there is little doubt it will refuse the permit. There is no need to enter into the



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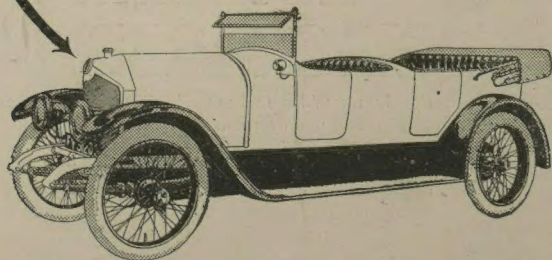
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